The United People of
Yamato Are the Uniters
Of Asia

Nippon Times

Through Unity and Determination to Anglo-Saxon Surrender

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¥10,000,000,000 RISE IN NATIONAL INCOME SEEN FOR 1944-1945

Finance Minister Kaya Sees No Difficulty in Achieving Savings Goal

¥36,000,000,000 IS AIMED

People Encouraged to Economize on Living Expenses by About 12 Per Cent

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya in the course of a press conference Saturday declared that there would be a ¥10,000,000,000 increase in national income in the 1944-45 fiscal year so that he saw no particular difficulty in achieving the ¥36,000,000,000 savings planned for that period.

The public finance funds for the 1944-45 fiscal year total, as stated in the Diet, ¥42,500,000,000, the Finance Minister said. Of this amount, the incidence on the people in the nature of taxes is ¥14,000,000,000 and that in Government bonds is ¥28,500,000,000 and it is expected that ¥6,000,000,000 more will be needed for expanding productivity. Consequently, the increase in the savings that must be effected from the national income will be ¥48,500,000,000 minus the amount of taxes, ¥14,000,000,000, which is ¥34,500,000,000. But in the 1944-45 fiscal year, industrial adjustments will be continued from the previous fiscal year, so that there will be a huge movement of capital. The greater part will be frozen, because a special method of settling accounts will be employed. Nevertheless, part of the settlements will be made in cash and this is liable to turn into a large margin of purchasing power, which must be absorbed.

The amount of flowing capital that is liable to generate surplus purchasing power is estimated roughly at ¥700,000,000, subject to more or less change according to the process of the industrial adjustments. Adding this amount to ¥29,000,000,000 the sum obtained by adding the funds required to absorb Government bonds and those required to expand productivity, a total of ¥35,200,000,000 is obtained. Thus it was announced in the Diet that roughly ¥35,000,000,000 should be regarded as the goal of savings for the next fiscal year.

Here it must be noted, Mr. Kaya remarked, when it was decided that the savings goal for the 1943-44 fiscal year should be set at about ¥27,000,000,000, the industrial adjustments were not yet enforced and the exact procedure by which they were to be undertaken was not yet decided. Consequently the surplus purchasing power liable to accrue from the adjustments was not included. In fixing the savings goal for the 1944-45 fiscal year, however, the details of the adjustments were now known so that their effects could be taken into account.

As to the reason for the ¥1,000,000,000 increase from ¥35,000,000,000 to ¥36,000,000,000, the necessity of a little more economy in spending among the people is quite patent. Recently, there has been a large swelling in the circulation of currency. This is only natural in view of the recent tremendous increase in the economic activity of the nation. Firstly, the huge increase in the State budget has been accompanied by a corresponding augmentation in general economic activity. Secondly, wartime conditions have engendered a tendency to transact business in cash to a large extent. This has made it necessary for both individuals and juridical persons to keep large amounts of cash on hand. Moreover, as a precaution against air raids and other emergencies, some individuals and juridical persons have come to increase their cash on hand.

Also the cash incomes of considerable portion of the people have greatly increased. This has naturally given risen to a psychology of more or less laxity in regard to money and there is even a tendency in some quarters to increase their cash holdings for no tangible reason. Incomes have greatly increased in such social strata as have no monetary dealings with banks or even post offices. This means more cash held on hand. Naturally, if these holdings merely remain held, there would be no inflationary fears but the possession of cash stimulates the desire to spend and encourage black market deals. Thus it is necessary to absorb the cash being held in various quarters. The increase of ¥1,000,000,000 in the savings goal is aimed at such absorption.

The Government already an-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Japanese Army Air Force Blasts And Sets Afire Foe's Supply Base

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 12.—Crack Units of the Japanese Army Air Force in the Burma area yesterday winged their way to X X, an enemy supply base, and set ablaze military installations at three places.

The same Units inflicted direct hits on enemy transports on the Naaf River and set them ablaze.

Other Units in large formation assaulted X X, east of Maungdaw, showered bombs on the retreating enemy and set two places ablaze.

All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Foe's Retreat Described

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, February 12.—With the two British divisions in the Burma-India border area facing annihilation within the Japanese encirclement ring, the enemy's plans for a counter-offensive have been given a big setback.

The enemy is moving rapidly, but in the wrong direction. Fast on their heels come the Imperial Army and the Azad Hind fighters, while the Japanese Air Force is blasting the foe's line of retreat.

The Commander of X X Army Bomber Unit, which on February 12 blasted the foe's route of retreat in a forced attack and smashed a vital strategic bridge, thus driving the enemy into a position where it had no chance to escape annihilation, described the "second Arakan Tragedy" in the following terms:

We were flying at an altitude of X thousand meters over enemy territory. From this height an automobile on the ground looks like a matchbox.

Newly-constructed airfields, bridges and artillery positions, dotting the landcape became visible. There was an awesome silence everywhere.

There was no sign of the enemy, which had fled from the place.

After flying for a while, we caught sight of a group of enemy trucks moving northward across a vast expanse of hills and slopes east of the Mayu Mountain Range.

On a narrow road trailing across the mountain range we spotted the enemy troops.

As we approached X X, the enemy opened fire with ground guns, we could sense that the fighting spirit of the enemy had suffered a drop. It seemed to us that the enemy had no chance to avoid being defeated.

X X, which looks on a tributary of X X River, is surrounded by hills and is covered with trees.

There must have been swarms of enemy troops in the vicinity of this place. Two 1,000-ton steamers going down-stream were visible a little beyond a town.

Skirting the neighborhood of XX we flew northward. At a point X kilometers away we noticed scenes of bustling activity, which was a surprise to us. However, we understood the reason for this activity when we discovered that it was a Japanese position.

We had gone into action only a week before. How swift-footed the Japanese soldiers are.

Off Maungdaw, and at the mouth of the Naaf River we observed five or six steamers ranging from 500 to 1,000 tons, which we took to be the boats sent to rescue the remnants of the defeated enemy forces.

The front, as it looked from a high altitude, presented an aspect of tense activity. We saw clearly two columns of soldiers on the move. One of these columns was the enemy troops on the retreat on the heels of defeat and the other was the Japanese soldiers advancing triumphantly.

PRAVDA AGAIN RAPS EXILED POLE REGIME

Claims Emigre Government Guilty of Hostile Act Against Soviet Union

Special

LISBON, February 12.—Under big-type headlines, Pravda, official Soviet organ, published today an unsigned article censuring the Polish government in exile at London in terms more stringent than any used by the Soviet press so far, according to Harold King, Reuter correspondent at Moscow.

The article was entitled "Hostile Activities of Emigre Polish Government Screened by False Words of Friendship."

The article accused the Poles of collaborating with the Germans and asserted that "yesterday and always the Polish government in exile has considered the Soviet Union its enemy."

Pravda further declared that the documentary evidence from clandestine organizations in Poland proves that the Polish Government at London is actively collaborating with the Reich, adding that "the Polish government in exile, part of which comprises fascists, has lost touch with reality."

Meanwhile, a Washington report stated that bland confidence prevailed in Capitol Hill that the Soviet-Polish dispute will be solved without harm to the cause of the anti-Axis despite reports that Moscow had rejected Britain's offer to help clear up the difficulties. It will be recalled that Premier Josef Stalin had politely turned down Prime Minister Winston Churchill's proffer with the statement of his reluctance to deal with certain members of the Polish government in exile at London.

Polish National Council Created

Special

LISBON, February 12.—A Soviet sponsored Union of Polish Patriots has set up a national council according to a London dispatch, quoting the Moscow Radio.

This development followed the recent strong hint by Pravda that the Soviet Union might ignore the Polish government in exile at London.

The Union of Polish patriots is headed by Wanda Vassilevskaya, wife of the new Soviet Foreign Commissar for the Soviet Ukraine.

Moscow stated that the council included representatives of the Polish Peasants Party, the Socialist Workers Party and "other democratic groupings."

TITO'S POLICY HIT BY EXILED REGIME

Jugoslavian Government at Cairo Demands Halt to Harmful Activities

Special

LISBON, February 12.—The bitter relations existing between the Jugoslavian government in exile and the Tito regime became even more tense with the announcement by the refugee regime of the coalition of all royalist parties in Jugoslavia under the name of the Jugoslavia Democratic National Union, according to a Cairo dispatch.

No specific reference was made to the Partizans or to their leader Marshall Tito Brozovich but the Jugoslavian government in exile stated that the Union had appealed to the Communist Party of Jugoslavia to halt "its harmful action of disruption both in the military and political fields."

It will be recalled in this connection that many of Tito's Partizans are Communists.

Meanwhile, another dispatch carrying the story written in the Collier's by Frank Gervasi stated that Tito may become dictator of Jugoslavia.

Gervasi stated that at the beginning, the Partizans were solidly Communists but now they include probably every shade of Jugoslavia political coloring except die-hard royalists.

"A year ago, Tito believed with some reason that the Soviet Union carried 90 per cent of the burden of war," Gervasi stated, "He doesn't think so now for he receives material support only from Britain and America.

"Although a year ago, Tito stressed the role of Communism and the liberation of Jugoslavia" now he "sings variations of the Soviet theme and all available evidence seems to show that Tito is trying to accomplish a sort of a tommy-gun wedding between Communism and what professional left-wingers call capitalism. He is thinking too, his aides say, in terms of a Slav federation. His aims in this direction fit snugly into the Soviet policy."

Luftwaffe Blasts London

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—London and southeastern England were again subjected to air raids last night by the German air force, the British Air Ministry announced, according to reports from London. As the result of the attack, considerable damage was done to buildings and some casualties were caused, it was further revealed.

ENEMY AT NETTUNO FACED WITH CRISIS; SITUATION SERIOUS

Anglo-American Counter-Offensive Against Aprilia Completely Smashed

FOE CUT OFF FROM CASSINO

German Reinforcements Increase Reich Army Strength To Six Divisions

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—All indications are that the crisis facing the Anglo-American forces on the Nettuno beachhead is mounting hourly.

The counter-offensive attempted by the British contingent on the Nettuno beachhead against Aprilia yesterday was smashed by the Germans, while the American 56th infantry division and 82nd air-borne land fighting division which has advanced on the left wing of the beachhead from the northwest coast of Nettuno port is being seriously hampered in its action, it is disclosed in front line reports received so far.

The continued downpour for the last couple of days or so is adding seriously to the difficulties for the anti-Axis forces. Describing the Nettuno front as "a marshy land," a correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says that bombs and shells have created numerous pits, which are full of water and that it is a difficult job to prevent munitions-carrying vehicles from falling into the pits.

Another hindrance to the anti-Axis is that with the comrade and foe positions now criss-crossing each other, the Anglo-Americans, unfamiliar with terrain conditions and fearing the danger of fighting between themselves, dare not carry out resolute operations. This drawback is seriously restricting the actions of the anti-Axis air force and artillery units.

An Associated Press dispatch reports that the British cruisers Mauritius and Dido yesterday bombarded Reich positions to give cover to the anti-Axis landing force west of Cisterna, but the Exchange Telegraph correspondent points out the danger of the shells descending on comrade positions.

Equally harassing to the enemy is the situation on the Cassino front, with the city of Cassino still securely in German hands and with the Reich forces steadily tightening their positions north and northwest of the city. "It will be a long time before the anti-Axis can break through the Gustav line," admits British radio commentator Frank Gillard.

German sources report that the Reich forces obtained possession of a secret document carried by a staff officer of the British first infantry division. The document reportedly disclosed that the Anglo-American landing on Nettuno was made on the premise of a success in the Cassino operations. The failure of the American forces to break through the Gustav line has frustrated the action of the Nettuno landing units.

The British document also reveals, it is understood, that the anti-Axis landing on Nettuno was to have been preceded by a general offensive by the American 5th army in Cassino 24 hours previously and that the Anglo-Americans had counted on reaching Nettuno from Cassino in 30 days by marching at the rate of between 1.7 and 3.5 kilometers a day.

The fact is, however, that Cassino is still firmly in Reich hands 21 days after the anti-Axis landing on Nettuno and that a distance of 100 kilometers between Cassino and the Nettuno beachhead lies ahead of the anti-Axis.

Whether the counter-offensive strategy being pursued by Field Marshal Albert Kesselring is part of an annihilative campaign against the Nettuno beachhead remains to be seen. In the meantime, with the arrival of reinforcements two divisions strong, a total of six crack Reich divisions are putting up a solid front. Hard pressed by the German might and cut off from contact with Cassino, the anti-Axis landing force at Nettuno is heading hourly toward inevitable annihilation, unless it can break the deadlock in some way or other.

Soaring Over the Arakan Mountains

In close cooperation with the Ground Units, the Japanese Army Air Force is effectively shattering the enemy's plans for a counter-offensive. As reported by dispatches from the front, the Wild Eagles are doing great work in cutting off the foe's line of retreat, blasting routes of escape, strategic bridges and moving columns of enemy troops and trucks. Shown above are some Japanese planes flying over the Arakan Mountain Range, the scene of the coming "Second Arakan Defeat" for the British.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

BRITISHERS IN INDIA SCORED BY PATRIOT

Woman Congress Member Hits Officials' Reluctance to Ease Masses' Suffering

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 12.—Denouncing the British Indian Government's reluctance to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Mrs. Sarajini Naidu, member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, declared that "the Government would not let us help it even if we offered to do so," according to a dispatch received here.

This startling revelation was made public by Stuart Emeny, the News Chronicle's special correspondent in New Delhi, in his report dated January 26 under the caption, "Government's Policy Is to Prevent Cooperation," written following an interview with Mrs. Naidu.

Emeny's article follows:

Sarajini Naidu, Indian poetess and a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, today, on the eve of Independence Day—when the Congress members take the oath to work unceasingly for freedom—answered several questions in an exclusive interview with me.

Until she was released on the ground of ill-health, Mrs. Naidu was imprisoned with Mahatma Gandhi.

Her answers constitute the first statement on the Congress' policy since the Gandhi-Linlithgow correspondence which preceded the Mahatma's fast last March.

The questions and answers given during the course of the interview follow:

Question: How does Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee of the Congress justify their moral position in sitting back in prison when, by simply withdrawing their threat to launch a mass movement, they could be free to use their great influence in helping to save the lives of hundreds of thousands of Indians now threatened with famine and disease?

Answer: How can we? If the Government wants our cooperation and moral support to help it solve the present economic problems, they should frankly ask for it. The Government would not let us help it even if we offered to do so. To prove this, I say that I have received hundreds of letters from people who tell of the difficulties put in their way when they try to help the Government.

Q. By permitting Congress members to join a Congress Moslem League coalition in Bengal or even if local Congress members alone operated as an efficient party to help rally public opinion against hoarding and speculation, the Congress could do much to restore the loss of confidence which may cause another famine this year. What do you think of this idea?

A. As I have said before, when Congress supporters try to help the Government they are prevented from doing so.

Q. Is it fair to charge that the Congress members prefer to remain

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Newsweek Confesses Japan's Navy Fighters Most Powerful Craft

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Admitting the superiority of the Japanese naval fighter planes, the American magazine Newsweek in a recent issue disclosed that so invariable has been the shooting down of American fighter planes in one-to-one combats with Japanese aircraft that the Yank fliers on Guadalcanal Island have made a sort of agreement not to face a Japanese fighter plane single-handed. Particularly well equipped for high-altitude flight, the Newsweek goes on, the Japanese machines are decidedly superior to the same category craft of any of the anti-Axis countries. The only alternative left is for two or more American fighters to face every one Japanese fighter craft, the American journal concludes.

NEGROES IN UNITED STATES MAKE 21 DEMANDS ON F.D.R.

Tell Roosevelt to Abolish Color Bar and Extend Atlantic Charter to All

Special

LISBON, February 12.—A strongly worded twenty-one point statement of the Negro people's war aims and post war aspirations was handed to President Roosevelt after press conference of Negroes sponsored by the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association, according to a New York dispatch.

The conference was the first largest press congregation of Negroes in the United States.

Some of the main demands made by the Negro people were the abolition of the color bar in industry; equal opportunity in employment and advancement in public services; unrestricted suffrage; equality in all public education; full protection of the government and enjoyment of civil rights and liberties established by law; full protection and equality of treatment and opportunity for Negroes in the U.S. armed forces, according them the respect which the uniform should command; the extension of the system of social security which recognizes the right of every individual to self-development and protection against the hazards of illness, unemployment and want; application of the Atlantic Charter to all colonial and other exploited peoples including Africans and peoples of African descent.

U.S. SOLONS IN DEADLOCK

Special

LISBON, February 12.—The United States Senate and the House of Representatives will meet in a conference next week in an attempt to work out a compromise bill to facilitate the voting by members of the armed forces in this year's election, according to a Washington dispatch. The Senate conferees indicate that they are hopeful that the compromise can be worked out, retaining the federal ballot for the use of voters whose home states fail to provide absentee ballots.

12 PLANES OF ENEMY BAGGED AT SUICHWAN

Japanese Bomber-Fighter Formation Blasts Foe's Airfield At Nanying

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 13.—An enemy runway blasted and 12 enemy craft brought down (of which seven were probables) were the exploits scored by Japanese Army Wild Eagles when they raided Nanying, Kwangtung Province, and Suichwan, Kiangsi Province, on February 11.

A Japanese bomber-fighter plane formation stormed the enemy airfield at Nanying at 9 a.m. that day and smashed the runway there.

A powerful formation of Japanese fighter planes raided the Suichwan airfield at 9:25 a.m. on the same day. After a spirited engagement with 40 odd enemy planes, including P-38's, P-40's and P-51's, they shot down nine P-38's (of which six were probables) one P-40 and two P-51's (one of them probable). The loss on the Japanese side consisted of one plane self-blasted and five not yet returned.

2 Planes Blasted

Domei

HANKOW, February 13.—A P-40 of the United States air force in China was shot down and another winged over the Kiukiang area in Central China, when seven P-40's and one P-38 came attacking at about 5:10 p.m. on February 10.

The Japanese anti-aircraft battery at once went into action and accounted for two of the attackers. The Japanese suffered no damage. The American airmen on the plane that was shot down parachuted down and were captured by the Japanese at Singtze, south of Kiukiang.

3 Planes Downed Over Hongkong

By Arrangement with the Asahi

HONGKONG, February 12.—Indicating the stealthy movements which have recently been started again by the American air force in China, a formation of twelve B-25 and 15 P-40 machines at about 3:40 p.m. on February 11 attempted to invade over Hongkong. Attacking the enemy planes, our Wild Eagles caught them in the skies over X X and shot down one B-25 and two P-40 machines (one unconfirmed).

Mop-up Completed

Domei

HANKOW, February 12.—The Japanese X X Unit of the Kiukiang area in Central China, which early in February commenced mopping-up operations against a contingent force of the enemy 9th War District that had been agitating in the mountain region, completed its campaign on February 10 and returned to its original position.

In the course of the operations, 343 prisoners, including Major Li, commander of the contingent force, were taken and scores of enemy killed, 50 rifles and other arms, ammunition and telegraphic instruments captured.

OUR NAVAL AIR ARM DEALS HEAVY BLOW ON FOE IN S. PACIFIC

Enemy Vessels Attacking Marshall Group Hurled Back by Garrison Units

CALCUTTA ALSO BLASTED

Seven Anti-Axis Transports Also Bombed in Waters of Cape Krechin

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 12.—Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units have been smashing the enemy counter-offensive plans in the Rabaul, New Guinea, Bougainville and New Britain island areas by either making a intense counter-attack or assault on the enemy bases, the military establishment and convoy in the said area.

On the night of February 9, the Naval Wild Eagles stormed over the enemy airfield in the vicinity of Cape Torokina on Bougainville Island. The Japanese planes, succeeded in bombing the nearby districts of the enemy airfield and blasting the military installations.

Another group of Japanese Naval Air Units attacked and bombed the enemy airfield on Mono Island at dawn of February 10, scoring numerous direct hits. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

On the morning of February 11 the Units of the Imperial Air Arm raided the enemy airfield as well as the ground position in the Cape Torokina area. Defying the intense enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese planes blasted the runway and other objectives before returning to their base safely.

Detecting an enemy convoy in the area of Buna, New Guinea Island, early on the morning of February 10 the Naval Wild Eagles promptly attacked it and dealt tremendous damage.

On the afternoon of the same day Japanese Naval Air Units attacked an enemy convoy in the Bay of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, and heavily damaged one large-sized enemy transport.

Another big war result was obtained by our Naval Air Units in the area of Cape Krechin at daybreak of February 11 when they caught up with an enemy convoy in the said area. After a furious bombing, the Japanese planes blasted and set ablaze one small enemy transport, damaged two large transports, and sunk four small vessels. All the Japanese planes returned to their base safely.

Enemy Warships Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 12.—Several enemy cruisers and destroyers attempted to attack Wotje Islet in the Marshall Group early on the morning of February 10, bombarding our position. The Garrison Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces immediately gave furious battle to the enemy warships which were all repulsed. The damage on our side was very slight.

Enemy Repelled

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 12.—Five enemy B-24 bombers and several destroyers came attacking Taroa island in the Maloelop Lagoon in the mid Pacific on the night of February 10 when they made a futile bombing and bombardment. After intense battle fought by our Garrison Forces there, all the enemy invaders were repelled. The loss on Japanese side was negligible.

Borgen Area Bombed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, February 12.—At dawn of February 11 our Naval Wild Eagles attacked the enemy ground forces in the area of Borgen Bay, New Britain Island. Carrying out a furious bombing, our Air Units blasted the enemy military establishments at which two places were blasted and set afire. All the Japanese planes returned to their base without any losses.

Calcutta Bombed

By Arrangement with the Asahi

PENANG, February 12.—Air units of the Imperial Navy on February 11 before daybreak made a long dis-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

BIG INCREASE SEEN IN NATIONAL INCOME

(Continued From Page 1)

nounced its monetary measures against air raids and other emergencies immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The drawing of deposits in banks will not be restricted whatsoever. A system has also been provided to enable bombed banks or post offices to obtain the cash necessary to pay depositors from other monetary institutions. The Government is intending further to strengthen this system of emergency refundment. Mr. Kaya hoped, therefore, that the people would turn their cash on hand into deposits as much as possible. Especially those people who hitherto have had no dealings with banks or post offices should do so now that their incomes have increased as it would be to both their personal advantage and to the advantage of the State. The fact that six times as much money has been lost and found within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Board as before the war shows the extent of increase in cash on hand and of the lessening in the sense of monetary value.

The Finance Minister was next requested to explain just how such a tremendous amount of savings was to be effected. Savings amounting to ¥36,000,000,000 mean that the nation must save ¥100,000,000 every day. But there is no reason why it cannot be done. It must be remembered that the national income in the 1944-45 fiscal year will increase as much as ¥10,000,000,000. This increase will be due to the increased production of aircraft, warships, other arms and ammunition. The sum is included in the provisional war expenditure and general account budget of ¥51,000,000,000. This means that the people are required to economize their living expenses by about 12 per cent, or ¥1,500,000,000, compared with the 1943-44 period. This economization, together with the increase in the national income, would enable the people to attain the savings goal set the next fiscal year.

Mr. Kaya said that the Government did not see any need of legal compulsion to assure the achievement of the goal and, on the contrary, he thought that much better results could be obtained by appealing to the high sense of patriotism on the part of the people.

ANTI-AXIS WILL DISCUSS TAPPING OF W. ASIA OIL

Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Parley Slated in Washington; British Delegates Due

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—The convocation shortly of an Anglo-American-Soviet conference in Washington to discuss the tapping of the oil resources in western Asia is reported by the New York Times in its today's issue, according to a New York dispatch received here.

Reporting that the British delegation is due in Washington next week, the New York Times says:

"An outline agreement on the oil resources in western Asia was already reached among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union at the Teheran Conference last year.

"The forthcoming conference will be devoted chiefly to discussing (1) the construction of transmission pipes and (2) the installation of a refinery with a daily capacity of 350,000 barrels at Haifa.

"In the event of a satisfactory understanding among the three Powers, 95 per cent of the world's oil resources will come under their control.

"One of the proposed transmission pipes would extend from Abadan at the mouth of the Persian Gulf to Haifa and the other from Kirkuk in central Iran to Haifa in parallel with the existing one.

"Under the present plan, development undertakings and management in Iran and Iraq will be left in British hands out of respect for her acquired interests there, while the United States will assume charge of financing and the supply of construction materials."

In the meantime, the infiltration of American capital into the oil-producing areas of western Asia has engendered a diplomatic issue among the three Powers generally and ugly rivalry between America and Britain in particular.

F.D.R. Sees Military Chiefs

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—President Franklin Roosevelt called to the White House today and conferred with the nation's four leading strategists, according to a Washington dispatch. The men who attended were George C. Marshall, Chief of Army Staff, General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet.

Tribute Is Paid to Japanese Education By Wife of Philippine Envoy to Tokyo

Special

MANILA, February 11.—Mrs. Marina Yulo Vargas, wife of Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, today paid tribute to Japanese education, describing it as a "great moulder of the character of nationalism".

It was revealed in this connection that with the departure of Miss Teresita and Gregorio Vargas with their father to Japan, they at present have four of their eight children studying in Japan.

Two other Vargas children, Eduardo and Mamon, have been in Japan for some time undergoing training in a school for Philippine students. Explaining why she had sent her children to study in Japan, Mrs. Vargas declared, "I want them to acquire the spirit and discipline of the Japanese people, which is the mainspring of Japanese strength".

She added, "I think character building is the greatest quality of Japanese schools. Besides, there are other aspects of Japanese education which will be of great benefit to our children." Mrs. Vargas said that Miss Teresita will study at the College of the Sacred Heart in Tokyo to learn Japanese arts and culture while Gregorio will enroll in some suitable advanced institution.

Bereaved Families of Three Navy Heroes Express Deep Gratitude for High Honors

The bereaved families of the late Vice-Admiral Keiji Shibazaki, the late Vice-Admiral Yoshitatsu Yasuda and the late Vice-Admiral Yasuo Sato unanimously expressed their fathomless gratitude for the posthumous honors granted to these officers in recognition of the outstanding services to the nation, according to Domei.

The bereaved family of the late Rear-Admiral Shibazaki who met death gallantly in the operation in the Gilbert group and was promoted to Vice-Admiral and was awarded with the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, resides at Matsubara-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo. Vice-Admiral Shibazaki is survived by his wife, Mrs. Yoshi Shibazaki, 45, and two children, Kazuko, 14, who is now enrolled in the first grade of the Sansui Girls High School and Akira, 12, now in the fourth grade of the Matsubara National School.

At the residence of the late Vice-Admiral, the altar was decorated with the writing by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada which reads, "Dedicated to the soul of the late Vice-Admiral Shibazaki who had fought valiantly to dedicate his life for the cause of the nation."

In connection with the honors posthumously granted to her husband, Mrs. Shibazaki remarked humbly, "I cannot fully express my gratitude for the great honors conferred upon my husband, so soon after his death, even before the names of his subordinate officers and men have been published. Since his death I have received so many letters of condolence from the soldiers on the front as well as from many others all over Japan that I feel I can hardly repay their kindness. I have received more than 400 letters which I have not yet answered. Just a few days ago I received a letter written by my husband just before his death. I have been just thinking of him, as I read the letter over and over again."

The bereaved family of the late Captain Sato who was posthumously promoted to Vice-Admiral and was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, resides at Nishifukakusa-cho, Shizuoka City. The altar was decorated with the photograph of the late Vice-Admiral, two swords, a military cap as well as with some cherry-blossoms.

Mrs. Aiko Sato, sitting quietly in front of the altar remarked, "I can hardly express fully how grateful I am for the great honors conferred on my deceased husband. I am determined to serve the nation in the spirit bequeathed by my husband."

The late Vice-Admiral Yasuda's bereaved family resides at Tsujido, Kanagawa Prefecture. For his meritorious services in the Southern Pacific area he was posthumously promoted by two ranks and was granted the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

Before the family altar were set the box containing his ashes and photograph, where his family, Mrs. Hisa Yasuda, 45, Sakiko, 19, and Tatsuhiko, 16, daily pay respects to the soul of the Vice-Admiral.

Mrs. Yasuda, recalling the days when the Vice-Admiral was with her and the children, remarked, "The spirit of my husband will greatly appreciate the great honors recently granted to him. When he left for the front he was as calm as usual and we, too, were not excited at all, because it is the mission of all warriors to go to war."

Our Naval Air Arm Deals Heavy Blow On Foe in S. Pacific

(Continued From Page 1)

tance raid to the Calcutta area, touching the Indian Ocean, and bombed a large-sized enemy transport in the vicinity of the Ganges delta, severely damaging the enemy vessel. All our planes returned to their base safely.

Enemy Toll Heavy

A total of 325 enemy planes (104 of which are unconfirmed) were shot down out of some 1,870 enemy planes which raided the Rabaul area during the period between January 29 and February 9, it was revealed in the weekly review of the fighting situation by the Asahi. On the Japanese side only 20 planes failed to return from the engagements.

In parallel with the development of the war situation in the Marshalls area, the enemy air raids on Rabaul have become more intense day after day. Our naval air units in collaboration with the army air force have met the enemy and put him to flight each time. Details are as follows:

	Raiding Planes	Shot Down	Our Planes Yet Unreturned
Jan. 29	257	39 (19)	5
Jan. 30	some 290	63 (19)	1
Jan. 31	some 180	14 (4)	2
Feb. 3	some 220	26 (9)	1
Feb. 4	143	11 (1)	1
Feb. 5	some 200	55 (12)	1
Feb. 6	some 160	27 (14)	3
Feb. 7	some 200	45 (15)	1
Feb. 9	some 220	45 (11)	5
Total	some 1,870	325 (104)	20

(Figures in parenthesis shows enemy planes whose shooting down has not been confirmed).

Berge Against Cartels

Special

LISBON, February 12.—United States Assistant Attorney-General Wendell Berge, speaking at Washington today, attacked international cartels and called on Britain and the United States "to stand up against private restrictive arrangements in the postwar period and together to stamp them out, according to a Washington dispatch. He added that "America can never have a foreign policy based on the principles of democracy and goodwill so long as the international trend is dominated by cartels.

Britishers in India Scored by Patriot

(Continued From Page 1)

in prison while the war is going on so that afterward they will have the political advantage of being able to tell the people of India that they had no connection with the economic ills that India is now suffering?

A. It would be unfair to make such a charge. Nobody but a fool wants to remain in prison. You must remember that India has been suffering from economic ills for a long time due to British rule.

Q. Is it true to say that Congress prefers non-cooperation because it believes that non-cooperation will lead India to its goal of independence more quickly than any other way?

A. Non-cooperation is a legitimate and honorable weapon. It is not an end in itself. The Congress has always been ready to cooperate on honorable terms consistent with national self-respect, but the conditions for cooperation have never existed.

Q. Bearing in mind all the political difficulties and the obvious reluctance of either the Government or Congress to lose face, can you make any constructive suggestions for breaking the present deadlock?

A. It is for the Government to take the next step. The first thing is for the Government to bring the Mahatma and the members of the Working Committee together, and after that to let them meet the members of the Moslem League. But, in my belief, it is the deliberate policy of the Government to prevent the settlement of relations between the Congress and the League.

P.I. Sets Standard Time

Special

MANILA, February 10.—The Office of Electrical Communications announced on Wednesday that all the cities and towns in Luzon having telephone or telegraph facilities will be able to adjust their clocks and watches to Manila standard time beginning Friday. It was understood that the correct standard time would be signalled daily to all offices.

Soviets Bomb Riga

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 10.—The Soviet air force is reported to have bombed Riga, capital of Latvia, yesterday, according to the Stockholms-Tidningen.

Enemy Again Bombs Pope's Summer Villa In Three-Wave Raid

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Castell Candolfo, the Pope's summer residence, was again bombed in three waves by the anti-Axis air force, causing several hundreds of casualties among the citizens as well as destroying some of the property belonging to the Pope. In this connection, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the Mediterranean area announced today that henceforth Castell Gandolfo should be regarded as within the war zone, according to reports from Algiers. Meanwhile a dispatch from Rome revealed that upon the third bombing of the Pope's summer residence, Castell Gandolfo, the Vatican lodged a protest with Britain and the United States for having the Vatican territory trespassed by the anti-Axis air forces.

HITLER BESTOWS MEDALS TO REICH FIRE-FIGHTERS

President of Berlin Police Is Lauded by Goebbels for Good Work During Recent Raids

Domei

BERLIN, February 11.—The Fuehrer today bestowed the Knights of the War Merits Cross with Swords on the Gaustaff Leader of Berlin, Gerhard Schach, as well as on Count Wolf Heinrich von Helldorf, president of the Berlin Police. The meeting was attended by a large number of Berlin citizens, dignitaries of the Party, representatives of the armed forces, the police, the fire brigade and air defense corps.

In the course of the ceremony, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, propaganda Minister, declared that Mr. Schach in the past few months had been incessantly active day and night, sparing no pains, in order to restore normal conditions in the Reich capital.

It had been Count Helldorf, Dr. Goebbels continued, who during the nights of the attacks energetically and cool-headedly combatted the conflagrations with telling success. The decoration, bestowed upon him, Dr. Goebbels declared, was also at the same time honoring the members of the Berlin fire brigade and police.

Furthermore, a number of Berliners, who in the terror nights particularly excelled themselves by personal courage in dangerous situations, were awarded by the Fuehrer the Iron Class. Others received the War Merits Cross of the First Class with Swords.

In his address Dr. Goebbels said that the achievements of many thousands of Berliners during the past few months had been unparalleled in the history of this city. He also stated that the decorations, distributed by the Fuehrer, will encourage the entire population of Berlin to endure all the future tests with courage and to overcome all difficulties.

ANTI-AXIS CONVOY ON MOVE

60 Well-Protected Ships Reported in Mediterranean

Special

LISBON, February 11.—An especially strongly protected convoy passed the Strait of Gibraltar heading for the Mediterranean during the early morning hours of Friday, according to a report from La Linea.

The convoy consisted of 60 merchantmen, of which six were tankers. The ships were escorted by two cruisers, four gunboats, four destroyers and several smaller warships.

Later, six more gunboats from the Gibraltar base followed to escort the vessels on their voyage through the Mediterranean.

BOLIVIA SEIZES AXIS ASSETS

Pacheco States Action Taken Due To 'Public Necessity'

Special

LISBON, February 12.—The Bolivian government announced that the expropriation of all Axis firms has been decreed and declared this action "of public necessity."

This move was taken shortly after the resignation of the officials of the revolutionary Bolivian regime in a shake-up which elevated air force chief Lietuenant-Colonel Alfredo Pacheco to the office of Minister of Interior, according to a La Paz dispatch.

19 More Dead

Special

LISBON, February 12.—Nineteen U.S. officers and men were killed when three bombers collided and burned up at the Greenville army air base in South Carolina during a regular Saturday review, according to a Greenville dispatch.

The planes were flying low and in formation. They crashed just after they had passed over the bomber group on the field. All aboard were killed.

American Exposure of British Exploitation Of Colonies Starts Anglo-U.S. Press War

A press war is being waged between the United States and Britain, it is learnt from a reliable source.

In a new book called "They Shall Not Sleep", a correspondent of the American journal Daily News, Cecil Brown, has drawn a lurid picture of British exploitation of her colonies and ascribed her enormous losses in India, Burma and other countries of East Asia to the tyranny and selfishness of the British in their dealings with the colonial peoples. Thus Brown denounces the British colonial policy and the attitude of her military.

Incensed by the tone of the book, the Daily Mail has come out with a return-fire, pointing out that the Americans fume over any British press allusion to the big blunder at Pearl Harbor or maladministration at Puerto Rico but the British have no need of making such allusions if they wished to find material for the denunciation of America, for all they have to do would be to make a tour of the 48 states.

It is recalled in this connection that Walter Lippmann some time ago asked: "Will Britain be able to keep abreast with the big Powers like the United States and the Soviet Union?" and that at every turn the downfall of Britain is making the United States more and more undisguisedly contemptuous of Britain.

PEOPLE OF BALI EXPRESS DESIRE FOR EDUCATION

Japanese Authorities to Open Normal, Farming and Business Schools in April

Domei

SINGARADJA, February 11.—In answer to the ardent enthusiasm of the native people for education, the Japanese authorities in Bali Island have decided to found a normal school, a middle school, an agricultural and a business school, all of which will open in April.

In this connection the following educational principles were decided on February 11:

1. To instill Asiatic consciousness in the people.
2. To encourage actions in accordance with Asiatic moral principles.
3. To conduct training which will enhance school prestige.
4. To lay stress on the practical side of education.
5. To give prominence to physical training.

'MOMPE' BECOMES POPULAR

Malai Women Adopt Japanese-Style Working Apparel

Domei

SHONAN, February 12.—"Mompe", the popular working apparel of the Japanese women, is fast gaining popularity among the Malai women here, who are adopting this convenient working uniform.

At present, a number of Malai women are receiving training on the method of designing mompe from their Japanese sisters in the Malai Service Association, who have been deeply impressed by their decision to wear this Japanese-style working apparel.

Bangkok City Expands

Domei

BANGKOK, February 12.—In accordance with the Thai Government's decree of January 26, the Bangkok Municipal administration structure will be reorganized and the city of Tonbri on the opposite bank of the Meinam River will be annexed, it was announced yesterday. As a result, the Bangkok and Tonbri Special Administration District will be created.

Democrats to Meet July 17

Special

LISBON, February 12.—Chairman of the U.S. Democratic National Committee, Robert Hannegan, announced that the party's national convention will open on July 17 at Chicago, according to a Washington dispatch. The Republic convention will be held in the same city on June 26.

Indian Scribe on Trial

Special

LISBON, February 11.—For staunchly refusing to serve as cannon fodder for the British, an Indian journalist named Suresh Vaidya is being court-martialled, it is reported from London. The courageous man flatly refused to answer a call to arms for a cause he believed unjust.

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DENIAL OF TERROR RAIDS BY BRITON IS RIDICULED

Wilhelmstrasse Claims Foe's Aim to Bomb Civilians Was Bared Before by Eden

Domei

BERLIN, February 11.—It is superfluous to reply to the declaration of Lord Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal, made in the British House of Commons to the effect that the Royal Air Force had never carried out terror raids, the Wilhelmstrasse said today.

A reply to this statement is all the more superfluous, the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out, as Foreign Secretary Eden, British Air Marshal Harris and many other prominent persons in Britain had declared that the systematic destruction of the German civilian population and the devastation of their homes was the aim of the anti-Axis air raids.

Besides, the German Foreign Office claimed, the numerous destroyed houses, situated far away from military objectives, are eloquent proof of the true intention of the Anglo-American raiders.

Malai Scholars Picked

Special

MALACCA, February 12.—Two local candidates, Hassan Bin Ahmad and Chai Chinbah, have been provisionally selected by the authorities for higher study in Japan. These candidates, along with selected students from other Malai states, will receive preliminary training for three months here before finally being chosen for special studies in Japan at Government expense.

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LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY ABOUND IN PHILIPPINES

P.I. Has About 10,000,000 Head of Carabaos, Cattle, Hogs, Goats and Sheep

Special

MANILA, February 10.—The increasing number of livestock and poultry in the Philippines is more than adequately meeting the demand for not only draft animals for farm and transport work but also for food.

Figures compiled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce show that there are about 10,000,000 head of carabaos, cattle, horses, hogs, goats, and sheep as well as some 25,000,000 chickens throughout the islands at present, with an estimated aggregate value of 250,000,000 pesos.

In addition to chickens, tens of thousands of ducks, geese, pigeons and guinea fowl are being raised. Half-incubated ducks' eggs, locally known as "balut", are a national delicacy and have been raised for many years and is an important industry, especially around Manila.

Indicating the importance of livestock and poultry production is the fact that it comes a close second to the total agricultural production. It is understood that the annual production of animals and fowl is only 50,000,000 pesos less than the total value of agricultural output.

U.S. SENDS NOTES TO JAPAN

Foe Makes Ridiculous Allegation Regarding Treatment of Prisoners

Domei

LISBON, February 11.—A Washington dispatch today said that the United States Government had announced the contents of two notes sent to Japan in regard to the treatment of prisoners. Both were dated January 27 and were sent to the Japanese Government through the Swiss Government which represents American interests in Japan. The notes were similar to the recent propaganda of the American Government and alleged that the Japanese Forces had "illegally treated" prisoners of war and civilian internees and demanded that the Japanese Government better their treatment.

Germans Down 23 Bombers

Domei

BERLIN, February 10.—German naval units and naval anti-aircraft forces have brought down 23 four-engined enemy heavy-bombers since February 1, according to German authorities today.

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REPUBLICANS IN U.S. DENOUNCE NEW DEAL

Accuse President of Destroying Liberties; Urge Ousting Of F.D.R. Regime

Special

LISBON, February 12.—In Lincoln Day addresses, Governor Thomas Dewey of New York, House minority leader Joseph Martin, and three other Republican Congressmen all attacked the New Deal and called on dissident Democrats to help the Republicans unseat the Roosevelt administration in order to win the war and abolish bureaucratic restrictions and thus "restore" constitutional government, according to a New York dispatch.

These Republican speakers all accused President Roosevelt of everything from bungling in domestic affairs to destroying the United States liberties, and stated that such a condition can only be corrected by a Republican administration. Some of the speakers hurled the world "fascist" at the President, stating that he is seeking the fourth term.

The Republican speakers all predicted a Republican victory in November.

Favors Constitutional Amendment

Special

LISBON, February 12.—Ohio's Governor John Bricker, Republican candidate for President of the United States, in addressing the National Press Club at Washington declared himself in favor of a constitutional amendment, limiting the President's tenure of office to either a single six year term or to two four-year terms according to a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, Wendell Willkie, another Republican candidate, in a speech at Tacoma, Washington asserted that Roosevelt is hampering the unity of the nation because he attempts to use one group against the other. He asserted that the Republicans must provide new leadership for the American people in the present critical period in America's history.

Economic Expansion of East Asia

(Continued From Page 4)

the wealth of the ruling country or to pay pensions to the local foreign officials, but now they will be contributing to the establishment of the Common Prosperity Region of which they are an integral part.

(2) Refunding of long-term savings after the war—In the Southern Regions of Greater East Asia there are many overseas Chinese who possess the spirit of savings. The refund of long term savings following the war should pay a fairly high interest yearly in order to put a check on inflationary tendencies.

(3) Increase in the varieties of current lotteries, including those of high denominations.

(4) Guaranteed payment of gold and silver after the war, and the issuance of bonds backed by goods, for example the gold bonds of Thailand.

(5) Measures backed with property—Japan, for instance, should export vital daily necessities, particularly clothings and miscellaneous goods to inflated countries and attempt to check the inflation. This is actually being done, but we should do everything else possible. Construction property—although the exportation of small size furnaces will help absorb inflation, consumers' goods of the public is even more necessary in the scheme of things. In this respect the people of Japan should act as a model, and be prepared to pay sacrifices for her sister nations. The promotion of regional trade in agricultural and industrial products between Manchoukuo-Mengchiang and North China, North China and Central China, French Indo-China and the Philippines, and local neighboring blocs, all not only contribute to the general maintenance of the value of the currency, but the spreading of an anti-inflationary psychology, and being up against a prolonged war we should formulate beforehand some sort of an effective counter-measure.

To sum up, our East Asia compared with other large spheres, excepting for cotton and woolen goods, lacks nothing and is overflowing with virgin soil. Excelling in many respects, it is truly a heaven-blessed region. All must admit that Nature has certainly blessed this region, and its development is only a question of our effort and creative power.

Reich, Rumania Sign Pact

Domei

BUCHAREST, February 11.—A new economic and financial agreement was signed yesterday between the Governments of Germany and Rumania, it has been revealed. At the same time, an agreement was concluded providing for a increase in Rumania's supplies of wheat to the Reich in exchange for considerable supplies of war material.

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

Part III: The Boy's Aspiration

(Continued)

SYNOPSIS

Kagoshima City, where Masato Tani, the main character of this story, was born, took distinct pride in the heroes it has turned out. Masato Tani apparently was included among the men who were destined to play a prominent role in the nation's history. Unknowing to Masato, his environment was gradually leading step by step to a career in the Japanese Navy.

There were two hundred and thirty-one students in Masato's class and he ranked sixteenth in scholarship. He was sixteen years of age, then.

"Don't drop down to the seventeenth next year when you become seventeen years old," taunted his elder problem, Yonokichi. But Masato was glad that upon reaching the age of sixteen, Masato would not be called a boy any more.

In former times, boys reaching this age used to perform the ceremony known as "Gempuku" (Manly Toga), Masato noticed that even his voice had changed, and at once he could not but think of his future seriously.

"I'm not fit to become a mere salaried man," to speak the truth, he disliked the idea of becoming a mere salaried man after finishing middle school.

At that time, in the Tani family, the eldest and the second daughters were already married and the eldest son, Shinzo, also was married and was living in Tokyo. All these things took some burden off their mother's shoulders. And furthermore a telephone had been installed in the shop. All these contributed to add an air of being well-off for Masato. He wanted to go to a higher school as he did not want to be plodding alone as a salaried man, while all of his friends left for higher institutions of learning.

And yet, he did not wish to be the only one in the family to spend so much money as to go on to a higher school, even if they could afford it. Perhaps his mother, who had always been impartial to her children, would not permit it. Then he had to choose a government school where students could receive a scholarship from the Government, but he was to enter a higher normal school.

The one thought to be a soldier or a sailor was constantly in his mind just as a difficult mathematics problem would be. Whether he should be an army officer or a naval officer was a secondary problem. The important thing was, first of all, to enter the fighting services. He made up his mind. If anything should happen that he could not enter neither the Military Academy nor the Naval College, he would be a soldier by enlisting in the army. Once his mind was made up, he felt happy because the doubtful question which hovered in his mind since his entrance into the middle school instantly cleared up.

His studies were set. He studied algebra and geometry, in which he already excelled, with renewed determination. He also found physics, history and English much more interesting. Japanese and Chinese classics which had been his weak points gradually became interesting, too.

Masato, however, had no intention of revealing his determination to his mother. He felt somewhat hesitant. He thought that it would not be too late to confess at the last moment. Nor did he reveal his decision to Takao after finishing school.

His method of study was also somewhat different from his friends, during daytime he would never refuse an invitation from his friends and he played baseball and other sports but in the evening, he would concentrate his whole attention on books. He would study so hard that even the noisy rats running about in the ceiling of his narrow, small study could not disturb him. His ways of studying were not conspicuous either.

Every Sunday Masato would visit the library to browse over the history of his province.

Principal Kawata, who was known as an authority on history, evidently had much influence on Masato. Recently, the Principal had been devoting himself to the study of local history; above all, to researches on "The Great Saigo" and "The War Between England and Satsuma.".

"All of you must know the history of your native place," the Principal always told his pupils. It was also written in the school regulations. Masato—as in music—had no natural interest in literature and he was never seen borrowing novels or romances from the library. As there were many so-called readers of novel and very few readers of local history, Masato had easy access to works on local history.

One day, Masato borrowed 'A Bystory on the War Between England and Satsuma', an old book written in the Meiji period. It was published in Kagoshima and the author most likely was from Satsuma Province. It was written in plain literary language and was full of records of personal experiences rather than historical criticisms. The following formed a part of the contents of this book.

"The Namamugi Incident which was the cause of the war between England and Satsuma, took place in 1862 when the procession of Lord Shimazu was on its way to Yedo. Kizaemon Narahara, at that time, was leading the procession. As a group of Englishmen crossed the procession and refused to clear the way for the procession, Narahara, unsheathing his sword, slashed at a certain Richardson and two other men, but he did not harm their female companions. However, other Englishmen stated that Lord Shimazu who was riding in the Palanquin had shouted, "Kill, kill!" This statement was not true. The Lord upon hearing the particulars of the event, quietly picked up his sword which had been placed on his right and laid it on his left, and only asked, "Well, is that so?" When he heard that the event was ended, he quietly replaced his sword to his right side.

"Nevertheless this trifle event caused a great uproar. England brought its naval squadron in China to Yokohama Harbor and made two demands on the Japanese Government. They demanded the Government compensation of twenty-five thousand pounds and the decapitation of the slayers of the Englishmen. The Tokugawa Regime was much confused and tried to appease the English by paying a compensation of one hundred pounds, while Satsuma looked on with indifference and exhalted national prestige without offering neither the compensation nor the slayers which made John Bull indignant toward Satsuma.

"On June 22 in the third year of Bunkyu (1863) six warships, the flagship 'Euryalus' at the head, left Yokohama for the gulf of Kagoshima and tried to bring Satsuma to its knees under one thundering blast.

"This intimidation however took no effect, because at that time the people of Satsuma had no knowledge of the English people, and some of them even thought that they had no heels. It was reasonable to think that a person with no heels would be easily knocked down. Therefore they couldn't help but look down upon them. Again, when one of the officials of the Satsuma clan visited the British flagship, he met an English naval officer who had a long beard. He pulled the officer's long beard and said, "What a long beard you have!" The officer was struck with dismay.

"At another occasion when Lord Shimazu saw the gigantic flagship 'Euryalus', he ordered his men not to fire at the white ship. The reason was that he intended to capture it and use it when he had to attend the Shogun's court."

The war between Satsuma and Britain had a jolly phase as well as a heroic phase.

The so-called "trick of the watermelon ship" was one example. Through the suggestion of Narahara who had killed the Englishmen at Namamugi, eighty death-defying warriors were to set out in seven watermelon ships disguised as watermelon sellers. They were to climb over the sides of the enemy warship and slash the heads off of as many enemy sailors as they could. After this was done they were to commit "harakiri." Meanwhile from the shore, the batteries were to fire at the enemy ship and sink it.

It sounded like a wonderful plan. However, it was not because watermelons are a favorite among the Negroes. Moreover, even though these death-defying warriors themselves believed that they were perfectly disguised as tradesmen, all their eyes were glittering like eagles, and it was said that from under their clothes, the swordhilts peeped out, thus exposing their mission to the English who naturally took every precaution.

Thus this trick ended in a failure. However, you must not forget that among these brave warriors were the late Marshal Oyama, Fleet Admiral Tsugumichi Saigo and Admiral Kageaki Nire. The latter two personages had a close connection with the Imperial Navy. It is a well-known story that when Fleet Admiral Togo, during his first campaign at seventeen years of age, was bravely fighting at the battery, he confirmed his belief that "The enemy from the sea must be checked on the sea."

The battle actually began at noon on July 2nd, amidst violent wind and rain. It is said that whenever a foreign ship appeared on the waters of Kagoshima a fierce storm arose, and so it was on this day too. The warriors who were drenched to the skin by the heavy rainfall, fired the first shot from the battery at Temposan in the southern end. This first shot was a signal to open fire and soon afterwards all other batteries on the shore began to fire one after the other. This very first shot was just like the flash which was discharged at the British warship "Petrel" at Shanghai at the dawn of December 8, 1941, the day of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Another similarity between the war of eighty years ago and that of the present is that the Anglo-Saxons thought that Japan had no intention to fight. Therefore, they did not seriously prepare for war. On the other hand, Japan began to fire desperately from every battery. This was too much for the upset English.

In the excitement one of the British ships, "Perseus" even cut off her anchor to flee. For a navy to have one of its ships cut off her anchor is really as disgraceful as forgetting one's drawers at a friend's home.

The flagship "Euryalus" in great haste headed to a point half a mile from the shore and commenced to fire. This was the spot where our troops had formerly placed their practice target. Therefore our battery responded to the enemy fire with utmost exactness. Three shots from our battery blew up the deck, and the captain and the vice-captain fell on the spot.

The damage on our side, however, was great too. The enemy had many advantages over the Satsuma troops. The shooting range of the Satsuma cannon was only about five-seventh of a mile while that of the enemy Armstrong gun was three miles. Not only that, but the enemy had one hundred and one cannon to Satsuma's eighty-nine. The battery at Gion-nosu was badly damaged. The artillery was bent like 'wheat-gluten' and the platform of the gun was blown away. It was utterly of no use. Yet the morale of the whole troop became higher and higher. And through the violent wind and rain the signal drum was clearly heard. The drummer at that time was the late Fleet-Admiral Ito.

Shuseikan, an arsenal, was destroyed in the battle and ten per cent of the farm houses were burnt to the ground. On July 3rd, the severe wind and rain began to calm down. Then the British fleet finally began to retreat. The course which they took was just between Okinokojima and Temposan with which Masato and Takao were so familiar.

There was also a battery at Okinokojima, but not even a single shot had been fired from the cannon in the previous day's battle. The head of the battery force had a queer name. His name was Guchi Aoyama, Guchi meaning 'an idle complaint'. He was an artillerist of the old-fashioned Tenzanryu. It is said that when the British warships neared Okinokojima, he patted the round cannon-ball, and spoke as though it were a human being. "Do your very best," he said.

There was another joyful expectation. Between Okinokojima and Maezaki at Sakurajima were submerged three electric mines which Naosuke Nakahara had invented. The British would have been completely blown up, had the soldiers at Okinokojima been more patient.

When the battery at Okinokojima opened fire, the British warships suddenly turned their course, retreating to Kanze and fiercely fired back. An enemy shot which came within range inflicted severe injury upon Naohachi (Ryoko) Inoue, who was afterwards promoted to the rank of Fleet-Admiral.

(To Be Continued)

Cooperating With China

Special

NANKING, February 11.—Unstinted cooperation with the National Government of China in the concrete realization of measures aimed at increasing China's agricultural production was pledged today by the Japanese Embassy here and the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. The pledge was made in a statement issued in connection with the two-day conference for the expansion of agricultural output which began yesterday and ended today.

Java Savings Pass Goal

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 9.—The savings campaign which was launched sometime ago through the efforts of the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration in Java with a goal of 5,000,000 guilders, has proved most successful with deposits reaching 5,062,490 guilders by February 8, thus already surpassing the goal.

Song Composer Dies

Heikichi Soeda, known by his pen-name, Azembo, composer of many popular songs, passed away at his home in Omori-ku on February 8 at the age of 73.

The Past Week in Review

Army Launches Drive on Enemy on Burma Border

Japanese Army Units in the Burma area on February 4 launched a daring frontal assault on the British-Indian forces which had been planning a direct counter-offensive on Buthidaung and Akyab, a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on February 7 said. The communique added that the Indian National Army is also fighting in cooperation with our Units.

Meanwhile, another Imperial Headquarters' communique of February 10 revealed the striking gains of the Imperial Japanese Forces operating on the Indo-Burma border. The communique revealed that Japanese Units effected a frontal break-through of the enemy line in the Buthidaung area, after a forced crossing of the Mayu River, and in cooperation with comrade Units that had advanced northward, caught up with the main force of the enemy in the area east of the Mayu range and are now vigorously attacking it in encircling operations.

Another powerful Japanese Unit which crossed the Mayu range from Taung Bazaar destroyed a bridge at Nagyaunggyaung on February 6 and securely holding the nearby districts, have cut off the retreating route of the enemy in the Maungdaw area, the communique disclosed. Japanese Air Units are closely cooperating with the Imperial Ground Forces in the fighting, the communique added.

Enemy Cruiser Sunk Off Wotje

A large enemy cruiser was sunk at dawn on February 3 by an Imperial Submarine in the waters near Wotje Island in the Marshall group, the Imperial Headquarters announced in a communique issued on February 7.

Attesting to the heavy fighting over Rabaul, the same communique revealed that in the three days, February 3, 4 and 5, Imperial Naval Air Units and our Army and Navy Garrison Forces shot down 92 enemy planes, 22 of them unconfirmed, and damaged more than nine others, out of a total of about 563 that came attacking the Japanese base. In these operations, our losses were three planes not yet returned, the communique said.

Another Imperial Headquarters, communique of February 10, revealed that Imperial Naval Air Units and our Army and Navy Garrison Forces shot down 117 hostile planes, including 40 unconfirmed, out of a total of about 580 which attempted to raid Rabaul on February 6, 7 and 9. The loss on our side was nine planes which failed to return.

Firm Defense Foils Foe Attacks on Marshalls

The counter-offensive of the anti-Axis forces in the area of Marshall Islands is still continuing. On the morning of February 5, a formation of ten small enemy planes came attacking our position on Mille Island. One of the foe raiders was immediately shot down by furious anti-aircraft gunfires of our Garrison Forces.

A combined squadron of 41 enemy bomber and fighter planes attempted to raid Brown Island in the mid-Pacific on the morning of February 5. Failing to carry out any effective attack, all the enemy raiders were repulsed by our Ground Units garrisoned there, which suffered no damage.

Another formation of 14 enemy planes, consisting of B-25's, came attacking Taroa Island in the Maloelap Lagoon on the morning of February 5. Counter-attacked by our Garrison Units, all the raiders fled.

Empire Day Observed Throughout E. Asia

The auspicious occasion of Kigensetsu, the Empire Day of Japan, was solemnly observed on February 11 by the 100,000,000 people of the Empire as well as throughout the common prosperity region of Greater East Asia.

The solemn occasion was observed all over Japan in a manner that left the world in no doubt that the people are as sure of final victory in the War of Greater East Asia as ever.

In various parts of East Asia, the propitious day was celebrated in a fitting manner, the members of the Imperial Japanese Fighting Forces, other civilian Japanese as well as the native inhabitants of the respective regions taking part.

In Japan, the people collected at convenient places at 9 a.m., worshipped in the direction of the Imperial Palace, prayed for the success of Japanese arms and ended by vowing to themselves to make every sacrifice for the national end which is the annihilation of the mortal enemies, America and Britain.

Envoy Vargas Arrives Here

Jorge B. Vargas, the first Philippine Ambassador to Japan, and his suite arrived at Haneda airport at 4 p.m. on February 10.

At the airdrome, the Philippine envoy was greeted by Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office, Takezo Toko, Chief of the Political Affairs Section of the Southern Regions Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and other Government officials.

Ambassador Vargas' suite included Francisco Labides, Counselor, and Faustino Sychanco and Leon M. Guerrero, both second secretaries. Shintaro Akiyama, Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Manila, was also among the group.

Mr. Vargas was also accompanied by his third son, Gregorio, and second daughter, Teresita.

32 Government Bills Approved by Diet

All 32 legislative bills presented by the Government passed the Diet on February 5, when the House of Peers at its plenary session approved five bills and the House of Representatives three bills.

Completing zealous and whole-hearted labors to live up to the expectations of the people as a legislative body worthy of a warring nation, the House of Representatives went into a state of virtual recess on February 5, while the House of Peers followed suit on February 7.

Reiterating his conviction of the triumph of justice, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on February 5, assured the nation that the Government would leave no stone unturned for the further exaltation of the burning loyalty of the people.

The assurance was given in response to the sure-victory resolution unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives at its plenary session on February 5.

Foe Admits Nettuno Stand Is Endangered

Anglo-American news sources frankly admit that the anti-Axis forces in the Nettuno area are faced by a grave situation, with their bridgehead there being jeopardized by the relentless attacks by the Reich forces under Field Marshal Albert Kesselring.

A Reich war communique issued on February 8 reports that the Germans have smashed the enemy's tough resistance and forced him to abandon his positions.

According to German newspapers, the Reich forces again on February 7 opened a volley of long-distance gunfire on enemy seacraft and landing positions in Nettuno, while the Luftwaffe pounded the foe's positions in Nettuno and Anzio repeatedly.

The ferocity of the German bombardment can be easily gauged by anti-Axis reports which say that the Germans fired over 800 shots in 15 minutes.

Chungking Regions Gripped by Famine

An appalling scene of death and starvation in the Chungking-controlled areas of Kwangtung Province was reported by the secretary of the International Relief Committee recently.

Returning from a tour of the famine-stricken region, the secretary of the relief committee declared that he found the conditions there even worse than he had expected.

He stated that many villages have been completely depopulated. In some districts, he continued, crops were harvested before ripening by the desperate, half-starved population. The countryside was infested by thousands of marauders. Many of these marauders, he continued, were formerly peaceful villagers who resorted to looting merely because it was the only way to get food. Many people died in the streets from exhaustion. The bodies of these people in many cases were simply thrown into the rivers. A cholera epidemic has likewise claimed innumerable victims in the area.

Finland Undaunted By U.S. Pressure

The United States Government recently demanded Finland through diplomatic channels to quit the war, announced Secretary of State Cordell Hull at his press conference on February 8, according to Washington reports reaching Lisbon.

The United States has been bringing strong political and economic pressure on neutral countries, and recently succeeded in making Argentina give up her neutrality. Her pressure is now diverted upon Spain and also on Finland.

Meanwhile, concerning the announcement made by the United States Secretary of State in regard to the demand made to Finland to quit the war front, the authorities of the Finnish Legation at Washington announced that Finland has no such intention.

"The position of Finland will never change. However fiercely Helsinki might be bombed and the whole city turned to ashes and ruins, Finland will never surrender," the Finnish Legation authorities said.

U.S. Solons Oppose Increased Tax Bill

Disregarding President Franklin Roosevelt's vigorous recommendations, both the Lower and Upper Houses of the U.S. Congress passed and presented to the President an increased tax bill of $2,315,000,000 on February 7, whittling down the original bill of $10,500,000,000 submitted by the Treasury Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

Almost immediately upon acceptance of the bill from the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives sharply reduced the bill to $2,100,000,000.

Pointing out that such a radical reduction would create a collapse of the wartime economy plan, Roosevelt strongly recommended the revision of the decision, but both Houses bluntly defied his demands and passed the bill with only a slight increase.

It is now being closely watched in Washington whether or not the President will exercise his power of veto regarding the bill.

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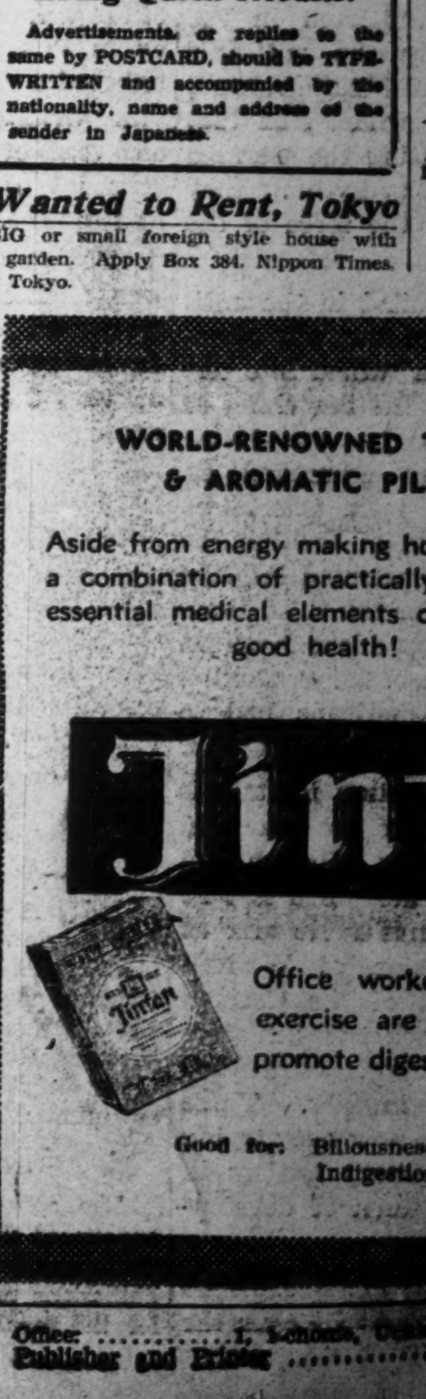

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TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1944

'Not for Days or Months But for Years'

"Rome by Christmas" was a familiar slogan in Britain and the United States last autumn but that wishful anticipation has turned into a cry of anguish in those countries with the recent powerful counter-attacks being staged by the German forces against the anti-Axis beachhead at Nettuno south of Rome and farther to the south in the Cassino area.

How deeply worried the anti-Axis camp is over the changed war situation in Italy was indicated by no less a person than Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada last Friday when he told the delegates of the Canadian Congress of Labor that "we are witnessing the possibility of terrible reverses in Italy that may prolong the war, not for days or months but for years."

Neither did President Roosevelt give his people any comfort regarding the war situation in Italy when he told his press conference on the same Friday that the military situation at the anti-Axis beachhead below Rome was "very tense" and that he was praying for good weather because it would facilitate aerial and naval operations in support of the beachhead.

As if the pessimistic reports by MacKenzie King and Roosevelt were not enough, the United States Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson declared on the same Friday that the Germans had attacked the anti-Axis beachhead below Rome with a "formidable force" and that the danger to the Anglo-American troops there "could not be minimized."

The communiques of the last few days from the German High Command and the reports even from the anti-Axis headquarters in Algiers indicate that the Germans have turned from the defensive to the offensive in the fighting in the area of the Nettuno beachhead and are gradually pushing the Anglo-American forces back into the sea. The German High Command's communique on Friday said that the Reich forces had recaptured Aprilia, northwest of Nettuno, and were continuing mopping up operations. The communique added that heavy long range German batteries too were keeping the landing places of the enemy on the Anzio-Nettuno beachhead under continuous fire.

How precarious now is the anti-Axis position at Nettuno was indicated in the communique on Friday by the anti-Axis supreme commander for the Mediterranean, General Sir Henry Wilson, which said that the anti-Axis forces are hitting the German troop concentrations with "everything they had" in an effort to lessen the force of the German attacks.

The optimism that prevailed in the anti-Axis camp until recently in the war situation in the Cassino area has turned into one of extreme pessimism with the launching of the heavy counter-attacks by the Reich forces. The German High Command on Friday said that German tank grenadiers had driven out of the town of Cassino the enemy troops which had penetrated into the northern part of the town for the third time. A United Press war correspondent reported from the front line that the battle at Cassino was the "toughest" the Americans had to face since they arrived in the Mediterranean.

The turn in the war situation in Italy is certain to have far-reaching repercussions in Britain and the United States. British and American military commentators had lost no time in describing the landings at Nettuno as a "preview" to the invasion of Western Europe, to the amusement of the German military experts who knew what was in store for the Anglo-American troops once they tried advancing into the interior. These very same commentators are now busy trying to find fault with their military leaders in connection with the tragic turn of developments in the Nettuno area.

The now apparent failure of the Nettuno landings is certain to delay even longer the much vaunted anti-Axis invasion of Western Europe, with only one result—of aggravating the war-weariness of the peoples of America and Britain.

Adequacy of Food

The problem of food is an important question at any time, peace or war, but of particular importance is it in wartime when it becomes one of the basic factors forming the fighting power of a nation. To be hailed, therefore, by every lover of East Asiatic freedom, which cannot exist without a victorious Japan, is the statement made by Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki, during a recent meeting of the Lower House Budget Committee, that there exists not even the trace of a worry concerning Japan's food supply, now or in the future.

Japan's completely satisfactory food situation is due mainly to three factors, namely, the industriousness of Japan's farming population, the efficacy of the steps taken by the Government, and the effectiveness of the contributions made to Japan's fighting power by the nations of Greater East Asia. To be noted particularly is the last named factor, for such a concrete example of international cooperation is unparalleled in history. One of the nations contributing magnificently to Japan's war effort during the present fiscal year was Manchoukuo, whose earnest efforts enabled her to surpass her projected goal in the purchasing and gathering of foodstuffs. The other nations of the Greater East Asiatic family of nations have also contributed greatly in a similar manner to Japan's, and their, drive toward victory.

A survey of the food production in the different parts of East Asia reveals a promising outlook for the future of the food supply in the region. The production of rice in Burma is progressing favorably, with nature having bestowed upon her a vast, fertile area in which the staple product can be raised without use of fertilizer and with the war having released her from the vicious absentee landlordship of foreign capitalists. This year's rice field area is estimated at 7,512,700 acres of which 1,633,100 acres are in Upper Burma and 5,879,600 in Lower Burma. The Burmese crop will show a surplus even after it has supplied all the troops and native people in the nation, and with the Government taking various effective steps for a further increase in the output, still greater harvests can be expected in the future.

The situation is just as favorable in Java, where the Military Administration has been adopting manifold and effective means for encouraging the production of rice. How successful have been the efforts of the Military Administration and the people can be seen in the forecast that promises a greater crop than had been anticipated. In Malai, plans are under way to establish communities of small land-owning farmers in vast, newly-cleared jungle areas, where rice may be cultivated, and a promising crop is anticipated for the future.

Thailand, whose rice crops formerly were often devastated by floods, has effectively checked this natural calamity since the start of the war and not only attained self-sufficiency in this product but this year even distributed a considerable amount of rice to the other members of the area. Increases were also registered in the Thai production of such crops as beans, millet, Indian corn, peanuts and sesame.

The greatest supplier of rice in the past was French Indo-China, who, prior to the war, used to export ten million koku a year. In an agreement concluded with Japan on January 5 of this year, it was stipulated that she would supply to Japan approximately the same amount she had been supplying in former years. Thus she will remain the outstanding supplier of foodstuffs in East Asia.

Thus nearly all the members of the Greater East Asia family of nations are great producers of foodstuffs and are aiding to increase still more Japan's fighting power. That is one of the strong points of Japan's wartime food policy.

A Year Ago Today

February 14, 1943

Indignation has been manifesting itself in various quarters of the Chungking regime over the utter inability of the United States air force in China to pitch itself against the Imperial Army Air Units which carried out relentless bombings on Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Hunan and other strategic points under the rule of the regime in the past one week, as reflected in overseas propaganda broadcast today.

* * *

The authorities of the United States marines announced their plans for the enlistment of female volunteers for women's marine corps. The marine authorities are planning to muster 19,000 recruits for the proposed organization.

Economic Expansion of East Asia

Undeveloped Resources in Region Far Surpass Those Of Other Vast Areas

By **TOMOSABURO TAKAGI**
(From the Nippon Sangyo Keizai)

Under the impact of war, commerce has always undergone vast changes, not only regionally and quantitatively but even in the variety of trade commodities. This tendency is particularly pronounced in the present World War in view of the following circumstances:

(1) Most of the countries in the world are at war with the exception of a few neutrals.

(2) The more highly industrialized countries of the world are engaged in a bitter war of attrition, without means of acquiring supplies from neutral countries.

(3) The severance of supply routes is now a vital objective, causing disruption in communication and transportation as well as seriously restricting ocean-borne traffic.

Economic Self-Sufficiency

The economic establishment of self-sufficiency within Greater East Asia is the aim of the present war. Prior to the War of Greater East Asia, the entire trade within the Common Prosperity Region, excluding the ¥2,000,000,000 of trade passing through the ports of Hongkong and Singapore, aggregated ¥8,000,000,000, approximately ¥3,500,000,000 of which were supplied to the Common Prosperity Region from countries without. In order to introduce a general reorganization, the feudalistic system for the usurious, commercial exploitation of America, England and the Netherlands had to be torn down and swept away, to be replaced by the construction of an area of co-existence and common prosperity in which exploitation would have no part. That there should be a widespread repercussion in the wake of such a transformation is not to be wondered at. Just take a glimpse of the world of today in which there exist three main spheres of trade, one in East Asia revolving around Japan, the second in Europe under the leadership of Germany, and the third in the territories controlled by America and Britain.

Only two years after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Anglo-American trade in East Asia, even its former traces, has been effaced. It is indeed remarkable to know that Anglo America, along with the rest of the world, should have to concede and fear "time" as Japan's powerful ally. The following statistics for 1939 strikingly reveal Japan's dependence on British and American trade in former years.

	Export	Import	Total
	(In ¥1,000,000)		
Japan Proper, Manchoukuo, China	1.747	633	3.576
Foreign countries	1.829	2.234	2.917

By simplifying the total trade of foreign countries on the basis of 100, we find that the shares of exports was 35 per cent for the United States and 34 per cent for the British Empire. Of these imports, 45 per cent came from the United States and 23 per cent from the British Empire. Not only did Anglo-America share approximately 70 per cent of the total Japanese exports and imports, but the fact that she imported from the United States such articles as scrap iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, oil, not to mention pulp and cotton—all sinews of war—obviously led the Yankees to believe that Japan could be strangled by applying an economic sanction. But picture the consternation when they realized that they had miscalculated our country's hidden strength.

Trade Balance Favorable

With the exception of Manchoukuo and China, the other countries of the Common Prosperity Region, such as French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Java and the Philippines, all have a favorable balance of trade, which position is unchanged as before the war. But insofar as trade relations with Japan are concerned, the exports and imports of these countries have undergone a tremendous change. Formerly these countries were selling raw materials to Britain, America and the Netherlands. A certain portion of the payment which they received was diverted to purchase textiles and miscellaneous goods from Japan. Hence, whereas trade with Japan was considered unfavorable from the standpoint of these countries, to Japan it was profitable. The situation prior to the War of Greater East Asia found Japan exporting materials to develop Manchoukuo, at which period the latter naturally had an excess of imports, but the position here has been reversed when Japan began importing large quantities of iron and food supplies from Manchoukuo. It is for the following reasons that Japan, notwithstanding her formerly heavy commercial dependence on Anglo-America, can now maintain her position in East Asia:

(1) Before the war, imports from Britain and America included rubber from the South Seas, tin and oil, as well as Manila hemp and others; however, the producing areas have now joined the East Asiatic region.

(2) The Anglo-Americans had planned their international division of economy on the basis of one area, one industry, regardless of whether it benefited the natives to develop and the world at large to profit from more cheaply obtained materials elsewhere.

(3) The same principle applies to industrialization. The Anglo-Americans had not only severely restricted the industrialization of their colonies, but they regarded them primarily as a source of raw materials and food supplies. Their policy was also to force the colonies to buy manufactured goods only from the home country.

As a result, when Japan investigated these countries, including even French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Java and the Philippines, she not only discovered agricultural and mineral resources, light industries and hydroelectric facilities still requiring development, but located new riches in other regions still untapped. By employing her technical skill, Japan has immediately transformed these materials for strategic use, at the same time extricating herself from Anglo-American economy.

Enemy Economy Expelled

Anglo-American economy has accordingly been expelled by our construction of Greater East Asia. While, on the one hand, the self-sufficiency program within the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region has gone apace, on the other our military strength has been rapidly augmented, thereby, at the same time, providing a means for the native population—hitherto living under the exploitation of Anglo-American economy—to maintain and increase their own happiness and security. Several of the important changes are as follows:—

(1) By completely abandoning the single industry policy of the Anglo-Americans, a diverse industry is being started in every region in the fields of agriculture, mining and marine industry.

(2) Although Malai, the Philippines and the East Indies (excluding Java) have hitherto not been self sufficient in foodstuffs, at present under our Military Administration these regions are growing more rice, maize, potatoes and beans and otherwise replacing the superabundant sugar and hemp industry. Cotton for clothing is also being grown.

(3) In industry, the household manufacture of daily necessities is encouraged, while many small factories are springing up to meet the manufacturing needs of the local military forces. From the point of view of counteracting inflationary tendency, these steps are recommendable. As the trade program within Greater East Asia is to foster the local industries in self-sufficiency at home and at the same time reorganize the local industries away from the Anglo-American system of a single unit, a diverse industry will be established to build a strong foundation for the happiness and security of the native population.

Foreign Exchange Pegged

Before the war, the fluctuation in the value of any currency caused corresponding changes in the foreign exchange mart, compelling the country to readjust its exports and imports. Today, on the contrary, the currency exchange rate—or foreign exchange—is pegged and the exports and imports are strictly controlled. However, in time of war, it is not surprising that Japan's imports are excessive, but making large payments in receipt notes can only bring about an inflation. During wartime this is a big problem. Due account of the wealth and culture of the people, their customs and history as well as their economic status must be given before the adoption of any measure. Here are a few suggestions:

(1) Sharing burden of war—Japan's victory, based on the construction and new order of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, has guaranteed the freedom and independence of Thailand, Burma and the Philippines, and other countries as well. In the future, an Oriental way of life will predominate with the birth of the one large family sphere, for the establishment of which the Japanese nation is paying such a heavy price in both blood and wealth. Hence, it is only fair that the people living within the family sphere should shoulder a suitable proportion of the expenditure. This system is already in practice, but with the increasing danger of inflation, and the greater security afforded the diverse industrialization, the amounts should be correspondingly raised. It should be noted that there is a world of difference in the situation existing in former times and today. Previously their earnings were extorted to augment

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 1)

WAR AIMS OF AMERICA

U.S. Fighting in Defense of Own Way of Life

By **YASAKA TAKAGI**
Special to the Nippon Times
And Contemporary Japan

Part IV

Japan and the United States are thus fighting this war, each for its own cause, both determined to fight it out to complete victory. Reduced to the bare simple truth, Japan is fighting for her existence and legitimate national aspirations for development, while the United States is fighting in defense of "democratic principles" and her own way of life. The Japanese think that the United States has blocked the way of their rightful growth by her unlimited economic powers; while the United States thinks or professes to think that the Japanese use of armed force has endangered her very existence and the peace of the world. Each nation is absolutely convinced of the justness of her own cause; and blames the other for resorting to force, which, as a matter of fact, is economic in one case, and military in the other.

The American people are sometimes led to regard this war as a conflict between two different philosophies—between the philosophy of reason and the philosophy of force. But this in itself is indicative of the peculiar trend to "holier than thee" attitude of the American mentality, for America herself is not by any means exempt from the use of force, as has already been shown. In fact, economic powers can be the deadliest of weapons in dealings among nations, as well as among individuals.

Let me here consider for a moment the effect of economic growth of the American nation upon the character and true well-being of her people. Looking back to the early years of the present century, a distinguished statesman said (former President W. H. Taft, in 1915):

> For thirty years we had [had] an enormous material expansion in this country, in which we all forgot ourselves in the enthusiasm of expanding our material resources and in making ourselves the richest nation on earth . . . and we were in danger of plutocracy.

Tough But Nervous

And a well-known historian writes similarly (H. U. Faulkner):

> To many thoughtful men in the opening years of the twentieth century it seemed that America in making her fortune was in peril of losing her soul.

If this was the situation then, how much more should the danger have been in the great era of prosperity of 1920's, when industrial growth, corporate wealth and standard of living reached the highest level in human record? The characterization of the American people of the early nineteenth century was once aptly made by an able American historian as: "It was Yankee, a new Nordic amalgam on an English Puritan base. . . . A tough but nervous, tenacious but restless race; materially ambitious, yet prone to introspection. . . A race whose typical member is eternally torn between a passion for righteousness and a desire to get on in the world." Since the post-war period of great prosperity and revived nationalism, the desire for abundant life and the trend toward narrow Calvinistic bigotry seem to have become more conspicuous.

For the thoughtful Americans, standard of morality, rather than standard of living, should be a matter of the greatest concern. Former Undersecretary of State Welles has openly admitted that the United States in her attitude toward the League of Nations was guilty of blind selfishness, but a far more fundamental re-examination of her attitude toward life itself was perhaps the nation's need. Kipling's Lest We Forget is suggestive in this sense, though not exempt from "chosen people" consciousness. Such serious self-introspection and subsequent spiritual rebirth of the American nation would lay the real foundation, not only of the true welfare of her people, but also of the lasting peace of the world. Thus, too, America will dispel from the mind of other peoples the "policeman of the world" conception of the United States, retaining at the same time, the real pristine strength of Puritanism for her people.

Brought to Judgment

In so writing, my intention is not to single out America, as if the brunt of responsibility were to be laid solely upon her shoulders. Rather I am saying this in the spirit that "all the world may be brought under the judgment of God."

Japan, too, has learned much through the severe and chastening disciplines of war. It is now increasingly clear to her leaders that armed force alone is hardly enough to win the war and also the peace. The fundamental principle of her national polity that "all the nations of the earth should be given their places, each its own due" is, therefore, being carried out most earnestly and faithfully. With full realization of her responsibility and sincere hope to live up to what she has set up as her goal, she is eager to prove by her deeds the true nature of her policy. It may be entirely superfluous, but I may add in passing that Japan's war aim is not "the ultimate enslavement of the rest of the world." She is fighting for her right to live and for her legitimate aspirations to develop as a nation in close cooperation with other nations and peoples of Greater East Asia. This is not a war for domination or enslavement, but a war of liberation. The complete revision of the Basic Treaty between the Nanking Government of China and Japan, the attainment of independence by Burma and the Philippines, all of which happened in the memorable year of 1943, are assurances that the new order in East Asia is based on justice and morality.

Needless to say, the conception of Greater East Asia envisions a new world order, with full appreciation of the need of common endeavor for its enrichment and elevation on the part of each of the several regions of the world.

(End)

Outbreak of Unrest in Lebanon

Independence Party and De Gaullists Clash While Britain Pulls Strings Behind Scene

By **KATSUJI INAHARA**
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

On the eastern end of the Mediterranean lies the Republic of Lebanon. This small country with an area of only 10,000 square kilometers and a population of but 850,000 has had a very confusing history during the past several decades. Aided and abetted by the British and the French, Lebanon was able to free herself from Turkish rule toward the latter part of the first World War. Shortly after the war ended, she together with her neighbor, Syria, were made French mandates. Then about a score years later in 1936, the two states signed a pact of friendship with France and were granted independence. But it was only nominal, and in fact they remained protectorates of France.

During the first World War, Britain and France held out promises of freedom and independence as bait to alienate the Arabic countries from Turkey. One of the slogans they coined was "Arabia for the Arabs." Their real aim, of course, was to obtain complete mastery over the Arab world.

All the results of such hypocritical efforts were not, however, favorable to their instigators, particularly the British. They started off an intense wave of nationalism that swept across Egypt, Iran, and Afghanistan far into India. Britain discovered too late that unless she fulfilled her promises to the Arabs, she would lose their goodwill. This in turn would consitute a menace to her dominant position in Western Asia on which the maintenance of her Empire depended to no small extent. France were placed in a similar plight, but not so serious as her interests in this part of world were much smaller.

Was Not Altruism

It was out of sheer necesstiy that Britain and France at least superficially met their commitments to the Arabs and not of any altruism on the part of the two. Accordingly France had to give Lebanon some semblance of freedom and independence.

When France fell in 1940, Britain immediately marched her troops and those of the refugee De Gaulle regime into Syria and Lebanon and soon had both countries under complete control. There was nothing strange about this act; in fact it was typically British. Even before the first World War, Britain had plans of her own for Syria and Lebanon, across which traversed the vital pipe lines of the rich oil fields of western Asia to the Mediterranean. She wanted a dependable source of petroleum supply for her Mediterranean Fleet. Britain's moves to dominate the two countries were also prompted by her wish to have a solid sphere of influence from the western border of Egypt to the eastern frontier of India.

After Lebanon came under the virtual possession of the British, their protege, the De Gaulle regime, appointed the rebel French general Catroux as its first High Commissioner to the two Levantine republics. On March 19 last year, the new High Commissioner announced that a provisional government had been formed.

This government with pro-De Gaullist elements occupying the key posts met hot opposition from the Nationalists in Lebanon; and they began to campaign for a "Lebanon for the Lebanese." The nationalist group intensified its activities to the utter helplessness of the De Gaullists, who coud do nothing in view of the fact that their backer, Britain was so busily occupied with military operations in other far-flung parts of the world that she could not afford to pay sufficient attention to the increasing tension in Lebanon.

In the election of September 7 last year, the independence group succeeded in gaining the majority in the Assembly of Lebanon. The constitution was amended; and a new government was organized which started to carry out sweepings reforms along nationalistic lines. One of its new decrees was the designation of Arabic as the official language. The attitude of the new Lebanese Government was epitomized by its statement that the territory of Lebanon must cease to be the crossroads of Western Imperialism.

Could Not Be Checked

In an effort to bring the situation under control, the De Gaullist representative in Lebanon declared that no constitutional amendments could take place without the consent of the refugee French regime. But the independence group could not be checked by words alone. In desperation the De Gaullists ordered Senegalese troops to place the new President and his entire Cabinet with the exception of its Defense Minister under arrest. Clashes between the nationalists and the De Gaullists took place throughout the country; and within the short period of five days the number of killed and wounded rose to 121.

The action taken by Britain in meeting the situation was again typically British. The rebel French regime was not without any influence in Lebanon. Thus it was an obstacle to the smooth working of British plans in that part of the world. But the rise of the nationalists provided her with an opportunity to deal with the bothersome refugee French. She could have the nationalists and the De Gaullists clash, then step in as mediator, thus strengthen her hold over Lebanon. So there was nothing strange in the fact that the British were behind the independence group, defending it against the accusations of the De Gaullists. The British Minister to Beirut even made strong protests to the refugee French regime denouncing the action it had taken against the Lebanese nationalists.

There were other reasons that prompted the British to defend the independence group in Lebanon. She could pose as the savior of the Muslim World. It was a clever scheme to increase British prestige in the eyes of the Arabic people; and the British are not the sort to let clever schemes go by unnoticed. Thus Britain, in spite of her "inseparable bonds" with the De Gaullists, forced the release of the former Lebanese President and his Cabinet; and the blame for the entire affair was placed on the shoulders of the De Gaullist representative, who was subsequently recalled with much ado from his post.

Thus ended the recent dispute in Lebanon; and the world was once more shown a vivid example of British hypocrisy and cunning.

Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

BY **ASATARO MIYAMORI**

Naoto Kohiyama (1883-)

Naoto, the president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, has published four volumes of his own poems:

During Temporary Residence
In Osaka

Sanjo ni Sumu heya sura Osaka no
Shiro yori hiroshi Kimi to aru hi wa.
Even my three-mat room,
on days I live with thee,
Is larger than
Osaka Castle to me.

N.B. "Thee" is the poet's young wife.

Mt. Kongo and Mt. Katsuragi

Mizukara wo Sotoni motomete Nagamekeri
Ka suragi no yama Kongo no yama.
Seeking to find myself
Externally,
I gazed up at Mount Kongo
And Mount Katsuragi.

Full of Fantasies

Ware naomo Kuuso oshi Shirakumo no
Tobu wo yumemite Haha no umiken.
Still at the present day
I have many a fantasy;
Dreaming of white clouds flying about,
My mother must have given birth to me.

The Moonbeams

Tsukikage wo Mado yori irete Tanoshimeri
Ko ra wa yomitsutsu Chichi wa nomitsutsu.
Letting the brilliant moonbeams in
Through the window, we had delight,
The children reading,
The father drinking.

Fruits of Wisdom

Those who cannot get rid of the desire of fame are nothing but worldlings, though they look down with contempt on princes and are content with humble living. Those who are not free from vulgar ambitions have no claim to true greatness, though their exploits may benefit the whole kingdom and succeeding generations; their deeds are after all the ostentatious display of mere skill and accomplishment.—Ts'ai-kent'an.

Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns

Nippon Times
Evening

Smash All Obstacles and
Come Out Victorious

No. 16,125 — TOKYO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1944 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Monday, February 14
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Trend of Neutrals
MAINICHI—Foe's War Aim

Trend of Neutrals

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Portuguese Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar in a speech on February 9, clarifying neutral policy of his Government, stated:

"In spite of the alliance with Britain and various pacts connected therewith, the Portuguese Government must maintain its own neutrality and peace to the last."

The Portuguese Government some time ago had to entrust the Azores to the evil hands of the Anglo-American Powers, unable to resist the constant pressure of the Anglo-Americans, but the same Government has not abandoned its death-defying endeavor for the maintenance of its neutrality and peace.

Ever since the outbreak of war, Portugal has been constantly endeavoring for the maintenance of peace on the Iberian Peninsula in cooperation with Spain. The endeavor for maintenance of the neutrality policy has been common to all the neutral countries on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Placed in a more difficult and more dangerous position than the Iberian countries in a certain sense, Turkey has up to now been able to maintain its neutral policy quite well. Even hereafter that country will continue the neutrality and in that endeavor the country is resisting all Anglo-American pressure and intervention.

The outbreak of the present war has brought acute economic blows and difficulties to various countries on the Mediterranean. As a result of the Anglo-American invasion into the Mediterranean, these countries which depend on the Mediterranean both economically and strategically have been driven into economic difficulties and the danger of warfare. Instead of relieving the economic difficulties staring these countries in the face, the Anglo-American Powers adopted a policy calculated to add to such difficulties, for the Anglo-Americans who are scheming to drag these neutrals into the vortex of war for facilitating their Mediterranean campaign found in the economic difficulties of the neutrals a heaven-sent opportunity to further their own purpose. But not a single one of these neutrals has abandoned its neutral policy. Though suffering from acute difficulties, they are endeavoring for the maintenance of their neutrality and peace.

What does this state of affairs suggest? It reveals nothing but the fact that are prevailing among the peoples of these neutral Powers strong views in favor of defending the independence and security of their own countries against the war objective and European policy of the Anglo-American Powers. These neutrals are fully aware that behind the Atlantic Charter there is the policy of territorial division based on Anglo-American imperialism. Moreover, the Anglo-Americans are exposing before the whole world their own policy of furthering their interests at the sacrifice of small Powers, as witness their attitude toward Poland and Jugoslavia. The neutrals have also learned a lesson from the fact that various countries in the Central and South Americas have been put into slavery due to American imperialism.

As the war progresses, the position of the neutrals is becoming increasingly more difficult, but so long as the neutrals are constantly endeavoring for maintenance of peace, the Anglo-American policy of extending warfare is bound to be deadlocked as ever.

Foe's War Aim

MAINICHI—If our enemies the United States and Britain have war objectives, one of the greatest is to obliterate Japan, the strong Power, from the face of the earth. It is not so simple a matter as reducing Japan to the status of a third Power. The Anglo American leaders do not hesitate to demand as follows:

"The object of a totality war lies in general destruction. To obliterate Japan as a modern state is the objective of the war against Japan."

No longer can we regard it as a piece of mere propaganda or nerve war on the part of the enemy. The haughty and arrogant United States, considering it possible to obliterate Japan, is campaigning its counter-offensive accordingly. This has been pointed out very often, and many of our people must recognize it clearly.

The Government is called upon to have all classes of the people fully acquainted with the arrogant and outrageous intention of the Anglo-Americans to obliterate this country. Not only the Government officials but also the people of Japan as a whole must be thoroughly acquainted with the enemy

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Gripsholm Taking Part In U.S.-Reich Exchange Of Consulate Staffs

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The Swedish motorship Gripsholm will shortly leave New York for Lisbon to participate in the exchange of German consulate staffs stationed in North Africa and southern Italy with the American consulate staff stationed in France, it was announced today by the United States State Department, according to a Washington dispatch.

ANTI-AXIS ESPIONAGE IN ARGENTINA BARED

Gov't. Will Clamp Down On Underground Activities, Secretary Gonzales Says

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The espionage activities of the United States and Britain in Argentina were revealed today by Enrique Gonzales, secretary to the Argentine President, in a press interview, according to a Buenos Aires report.

"Government investigations have revealed that Argentina is the most favorable field for espionage activities of foreign countries," Secretary Gonzales said. "The countries engaged in such activities in Argentina include practically all the belligerent nations. As the result of investigations, the Government has decided to adopt a firm attitude toward those persons in our country who act in such a way as to hinder the friendly relations Argentina has with other nations."

The direct cause of Argentina's severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis is said to be due to the Anglo-American pressure which had been brought to bear on the Axis organs in Argentina, but as hinted by Secretary Gonzales, the United States and Britain themselves have been active in the field of espionage in Argentina. This revelation is attracting much attention.

Argentina Names Quentin

Special

LISBON, February 13.—After the recall of Argentine Ambassador Dr. Palacios Costa from Spain, Mr. Quentin, Counsellor of the Embassy, has been appointed Argentine Charge d'Affaires in Spain, until a new Ambassador is appointed, according to a Madrid dispatch.

Costa will embark for Mexico on Monday to assume his new post as envoy to Mexico City.

Drawbacks at Nettuno Worrying U.S. Leaders

Special

LISBON, February 13.—After Friday's press conference, President Franklin Roosevelt conferred with the staff officers of the army and navy on the situation at the Nettuno beachhead which was described as "grave", it was learned from Washington.

Present at the White House were General George C. Marshall, Chief of Army Staff, Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet, General Henry Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, and Admiral William Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff.

It was further learned that all the vernaculars featured in big headlines Roosevelt's remarks on the tense situation facing the anti-Axis forces at the Nettuno beachhead.

According to military experts in Washington, the conference of high officers with Roosevelt is an indication that the difficulties in Southern Italy are not being underestimated.

U.S. Battleship Refloated

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The United States battleship, Oklahoma which was sunk by the Japanese Forces in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, has been refloated and is being repaired at a drydock, announced the U.S. Navy Department, according to Washington reports. The Oklahoma displaces 29,000 tons, and is 30 years old.

To Command British 10th Army

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—The British War Ministry last night appointed Lieutenant-General Arthur Francis Smith, Commander of the London Area Defense Forces, as Commander of the 10th Army stationed in Iran and Iraq, according to London reports.

13

SOVIETS MAY SET UP NEW POLISH REGIME; LONDON IS CONFUSED

Will Act If Puppets Do Not Drop Members Regarded as Anti-Soviet

Special

LISBON, February 13.—The fresh, bitter attack on the Polish government in exile at London, made on Saturday by the Soviet journal, Pravda, is regarded by quarters in London as the possible forerunner of the Moscow move to set up a Kremlin-sponsored government for Poland unless the Polish government in exile acts quickly to divest itself of certain members deemed by the Soviets as unfriendly, it is reported from London.

The Pravda declared that the Soviets will not wait for the moment when the Poles in London "stand on their feet instead of their heads and see things as they really are."

Decisive Stage Reached

Special

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—The confusion reigning in political and diplomatic circles in London over the Soviet-Polish conflict has increased even more in the past 24 hours, according to a report sent by a London correspondent of the Dagens Nyheter to his paper.

Premier Josef Stalin's reply to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's personal letter has now produced a decisive stage in this conflict, the correspondent writes.

The correspondent stated that in London it is believed that Stalin had insisted on the Curzon line and changes in the personnel of the emigre Polish government at London.

The sharp attack in the Pravda against the Polish government in exile has increased the confusion, the reporter stated, adding that an important decision was about to be reached by the British Government as the Prime Minister of the emigre Pole regime, Stanislav Mikolajczyk, had postponed his visit to Washington indefinitely.

Settlement Seen Far Off

Special

LISBON, February 13.—Contents of the new sharp attack by the official Moscow organ, Pravda, on the Polish government in exile at London became generally known in the British capital on Sunday, according to a London dispatch.

The dispatch stated that the Pravda article confirms the report that hopes for the settlement of the Soviet-Polish border tiff will not be realized easily and that, in fact, such a settlement is far off yet.

It will be recalled that the Pravda article accused the Polish government in exile of camouflaged hostile actions against the Soviet Union under the cloak of friendship. The article further stated that members of the Polish regime had lost all sense of reality, and charged that the exiled government

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

Foe Sinks German Ship Loaded With Prisoners

Domei

BERLIN, February 12.—Karl Praegner, D.N.B. war correspondent, reported today as follows on the sinking of a German transport, loaded to capacity with Italian prisoners from the Badoglio camp, by an anti-Axis submarine:

"A large-sized German transport was hit by two torpedoes from an enemy submarine and sank 17 miles out on the eastern part of Bay of Suda on Crete Island on the morning of February 8.

"On board the transport were 3,173 war prisoners from the Badoglio camp and a small number of German guards and the crew of the ship, numbering 43. The rapid sinking of the ship allowed for the rescue of only 527 prisoners and a part of the German guards and the ship crew.

"The vessel had been utilized for transportation of prisoners ever since the German forces occupied the Dodecanese Islands. The enemy was well aware of this fact. Furthermore, at the time the ship was attacked, several hundred prisoners were out on the deck and the captain of the submarine knew fully what would be the consequences of torpedoing this transport.

"This is the second time that several thousand Italian soldiers have lost their lives in the waters of these areas as the result of an enemy submarine attack."

Plan to Strike at Japan From Continent Claimed Full of Snags by Woeful Yanks

Chiang's Helplessness, Lack of Supplies, Bases Would Hinder Operation

Special

LISBON, February 13.—The statement made last week by Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific fleet, that "Japan can only be defeated from bases in China" and not on sea was a popular subject over the week-end in the United States, with people pointing out the difficulties of obtaining such bases, according to dispatches received here.

Admitting the difficulty of striking Japan by sea and air via the Pacific Ocean, which had previously been vaunted as possible by American military leaders, Walter Lippman, New York Herald Tribune commentator, said in his column Saturday that "there has been no plan that could be considered seriously which did not call for our establishing ourselves securely and in force upon the mainland of Asia."

Referring to the present campaigns of Nimitz, General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten for the purpose of opening a second front on the continent of Asia, Lippman said that if they succeeded in fighting their way into China they would be in a large country with a huge population but little military equipment.

Declaring that Chungking has only a modest number of troops trained for modern war, Lippman said "we shall be faced with a large Japanese Army which would be quite near our own bases of supply."

As another difficulty confronting the United States in obtaining bases in China, Lippman declared that "we shall be at the extreme end of an enormously long line of communications in the country where we shall have to import supplies, then construct installations needed for a modern war."

Meanwhile, the New York Sun said that the Nimitz strategy "cannot be realized too speedily." However, warned that it would take a long time to set up bases in eastern China supplied from India alone. The paper declared that there is no reason to doubt that the main Japanese fleet remains a formidable force which will fight when the time comes or when it is apparent that the advantages urge a showdown.

The difficulties of obtaining bases in China were also pointed out in a statement issued by Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the United States army forces in India and China.

Stilwell said that in order to accomplish such a mission as outlined by Nimitz, the United States naval action—driving across the Pacific and landing ground and air forces

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

FRENCH ARTISTS, ACTORS GIVEN DEATH SENTENCES

Chevalier Among Those Indicted by De Gaullists

Special

PARIS, February 13.—The De Gaullist regime in Algiers has announced death sentences for 261 French artists and actors residing in France, who are regarded as pro-Germans, it was learned here today.

The list, which was published in the De Gaullist organ, "Bir Hakaim," included Paul Valery, noted literary critic, and the actors Maurice Chevalier, Roland Tessier, Charles Cullin and actress, Arletti.

Cullin protested the move by the rebels when interviewed in his dressing room between acts by saying, "I am acting on stages in French territory. Art is international. To act on the Paris stage means listening to the heartbeat of France."

Queried as to her reaction, Miss Arletti declared that she was under the opinion that the whole thing was a "bad joke."

24 Americans Are Killed As Big Airplane Crashes

Special

LISBON, February 12.—In what was described as "the worst blow to civilian aviation since 1940," a giant American Airlines' plane plunged into the Mississippi River at midnight, Thursday, bringing death to 24 persons, it was reported here from New York.

It was said that 15 hours after the crash, the job of lifting up the big air transport was just being begun. Twelve of the 21 passengers were members of the armed service with one a member of the Women's Auxiliary Corps.

It was revealed that the scene of the disaster was 19 miles below Memphis, Tennessee.

Airline officials were said to be mystified as to the cause of the crash since flying conditions were favorable for the plane which had been making its way from Los Angeles to New York. The plane had been in contact with the airport only seven minutes before it was scheduled to land.

De Gaulle Gets Warship

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The transfer of the destroyer Senegalese, for escort purpose to the de Gaulle regime was announced yesterday by the United States Government, according to Washington reports.

On the occasion of the ceremony for the transfer, President Franklin Roosevelt delivered an address in Washington lauding the activities of the French puppet regime against Germany and declared that the U.S. Government would further strengthen its Lend-Lease Act toward the regime headed by General Charles de Gaulle.

U.S., BRITISH RIFT SEEN IN CONTROL OF ISLANDS

Yanks Eager to Grab Ex-Italian Colonies

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—An Anglo-American rift has developed over the status of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Limosa Islands in the Mediterranean, information reaching here indicates.

The British seek to use the islands as bases of supply to the fortress at Malta, while the United States is casting a covetous eye on them as prospective links in their world air communication net.

It will be recalled that General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean, has recently issued a proclamation transferring the major part of south Italy to the jurisdiction of the Badoglio regime, but not these three islands which are Britain's strategic bases in the Mediterranean.

Aussie Prime Minister Appeals for More Coal

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Reporting on the coal shortage in Australia, John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, emphasized the necessity of increasing coal production in an address before the House of Representatives this afternoon, according to Canberra reports.

"While Australia is in need of a greater quantity of coal with the progress of the war, the coal export is also increasing," he said.

"For maintaining our maximum war efforts, it is necessary to increase coal production by at least 2,000,000 tons a year. Thus, the Government is paying utmost attention to coal production expansion. The shortage of coal is not restricted to Australia alone, the United States and Britain also being in the same condition."

Inspects Pope's Residence

Special

LISBON, February 13.—Monsignore Costantini, secretary of the Propaganda Fide, went to Castel Gandolfo, the Pope's summer residence, to inspect the damage caused by bombs dropped by the anti-Axis air force on the college and to assist those injured, according to a Vatican City report.

The college refectory received a direct hit at the moment when the sisters were distributing milk among the women and children.

Italian Journal Banned

Special

LISBON, February 13.—The Italian monarchist weekly, Unione, published in Brindisi was banned by the anti-Axis authorities, Reuter reported today, according to a Naples dispatch.

The publisher of the weekly is one of the wealthiest South Italian landowners, Count Frasso. The reason for the suspension of the magazine, it was stated, was its pro-Fascist attitude.

SECRET WAR TALKS OF BRITAIN, TURKEY ENDED BY IMPASSE

Conferees Meet Failure On War Supply Problem; Ankara's Stand Firm

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The conference between the British Military Mission and the Turkish General Staff Office that has been secretly held at Ankara for more than a month, has now come to a deadlock, and two British Generals of the military mission are said to have already left for home, according to Ankara reports.

The conference was brought to an impasse over the question of supply of war requirements to Turkey by Britain which was not settled, it is observed. Observers say that Britain intended to supply Turkey, not with newly manufactured war goods, but only those taken as spoils in the war, but Turkey insisted that such would be in violation of the agreements reached at the Adana and Cairo conferences.

It was repeatedly announced that Turkish Ambassador to London Ruaf Orbay would return to London, but every time he has been prevented from doing so because of the British-Turkish military conference. But now that the conference has come to a deadlock, he will leave Ankara on February 14 for his post at London. Also, Turkish Ambassador to Teheran, Djemal Hasru, has already left Ankara for his post.

Talks Are Deadlocked

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The British proposals and demands in the military conference held between Britain and Turkey have hit a stone wall, a London dispatch quotes the Ankara correspondent of the Times, London.

The representatives of the British Government, it writes, have been conferring with the Turkish authorities during the past six weeks at Ankara and demanded the turnover of strategic air bases to the anti-Axis, but the talks have ended in a vexing deadlock.

The Times continued that the Turkish Government is tending toward actual participation in the war, but admitted that there is strong opposition against such a move among certain quarters. The British representatives, it says, are of the mind that the German forces will not invade Turkey even in the event of her participation, but the Turkish Government stoutly disagrees and opposes the British proposal to entrust all decisions concerning supplies aid for Turkey to Britain.

It is observed with much interest here that although heretofore the Turkish Government and the na-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Industrial Decline Seen For Britain After War

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 12.—Britain has already lived its days as a powerful and wealthy nation and the close of the current war will find it bereft of its greatness in the industrial field, declared Dean Inge, noted British commentator, at a recent meeting of the Ruskin Society in London, according to reports received here.

"When this war ends, Britain will not be the great manufacturing country it had been bfeore the war. Britain's days as a powerful and wealthy nation have already passed," Inge lamented.

"British industry will revert to the condition existing before the industrial revolution, with the population mainly engaged in agriculture and small-scale commercial enterprises," he said.

Barcelona Issues Curfew

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The Spanish Government has prohibited the general public from entering the waterfront district of Barcelona to prevent any "unforeseen accident," according to the order of naval authorities, the La Prensa, a Barcelona newspaper, reported today.

Hereafter, the port of Barcelona will be entirely cut off from communication from the outside districts after-sunset, excepting only those who possess permits issued by the harbor police. Ships will not be allowed also to leave or enter the port after sunset.

Nippon Army Eagles Raid Hengyang Base; Enemy Shuns Fight

13

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, February 13.—Imperial Army Air Units who are day after day attacking and forestalling the American air force in China, made a powerful raid on the early morning of February 13 against Hengyang, the enemy air base in Hunan Province, inflicting heavy losses. On that day, not a single enemy plane rose to meet the attack, and all the Japanese planes returned safely to their base after fiercely bombing the runway and military establishments on the ground.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

February 13

In the southern part of the Eastern Front, the German divisions southeast of Krivoi Rog, west of Cherkassy, and east of Shashkoff warded off continuous enemy relief attacks and achieved further successes in embittered fighting.

Near Dubno, heavy fighting against Soviet groups is going on and 16 enemy tanks were destroyed here.

Near Vitebsk, German grenadiers, effectively supported by artillery and battleplane formations, frustrated strong Soviet break-through attempts yesterday and destroyed 49 enemy tanks.

The 529th Grenadier Regiment under the command of Colonel Kiessling, recipient of the Oak Leaves to the Knight's Cross, and the 299th Artillery Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reirking, particularly distinguished themselves in the course of the fighting.

North of Nevel as well as between Lake Ilmen and the Gulf of Finland, the enemy increased his pressure. In some sectors, violent enemy attacks were beaten off, while German counter attacks were successful at other places. In the Narva sector, violent fighting is going on.

1 Ship Sunk

On the Italian fronts, the enemy attacks against Aprilia were frustrated by the concentrated fire of all German arms. The heavy artillery of the Reich Army as well as bombers and battleplanes by day and night raided the enemy disembarkations and ships of Nettuno and Anzio. One enemy landing vessel was sunk, one fuel depot was destroyed and several ships were compelled to turn off. Coastal batteries of the German Navy shelled the enemy vessels in the Gulf of Gaeta and scored hits on one cruiser.

Near Cassino, embittered struggles continued yesterday with unabated violence. The German tank grenadiers, who for weeks have been engaged in the heavy defense fighting, repulsed strong enemy attacks and in successful counter-thrusts smashed several enemy centers of resistance in the northern outskirts of the town. The grenadier regiment, commanded by Colonel Knuth, particularly distinguished itself in the course of this fighting.

Last night, some enemy machines dropped bombs in western Germany. German fighters and bombers bombed southeastern England and London.

German motor torpedo boats during a thrust against the British coast at night sank one British guardship off the Humber estuary.

Argentine Crew Afraid

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—Due to the refusal of the crew of the Argentine freighter, Jose Fina, loaded with 3,000 tons of cargo destined for Mexico, to board her, the vessel has been obliged to remain in port at Rio de Janeiro, according to a dispatch from that city.

The reason for the crew refusing to embark is not clear, but it is observed that as Argentina has severed diplomatic relations with the Axis nations, they are afraid of being attacked by German submarines.

6,501 Americans Lost

13

Special

LISBON, February 13.—The United States merchant navy lost a total of 6,501 men from September 27, 1941 to February 1, 1944, according to a dispatch from Washington. The official report stated that 684 were killed, 5,252 injured and 565 taken as prisoners of war.

JAPANESE CONTINUE HEAVY AIR ATTACKS ON S. PACIFIC BASES

Cape Merkus, Torokina Foe Pounded in Raids; Wojte Defenders Get 2 Raiders

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 14.—The Sea Eagles of the Japanese Air Force attacked Cape Merkus in the southwestern part of New Britain Island and Arawe Island at daybreak of February 13, causing terrific damage to enemy military establishments there with numerous direct hits. All the Japanese attackers returned to their base safely.

13

Cape Torokina Foe Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 14.—Imperial Japanese Naval Air Units surprise-raided the enemy airfield as well as their military establishments at Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island, on the evening of February 10. Heavily blasting their objectives all the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Enemy Admit Attack

Domei

LISBON, February 13.—The Japanese Air Force attacked the American military position at Cape Torokina, Bougainville Island in two waves, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in the southwestern Pacific announced on February 12, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

12

2 Wojte Raiders Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 14.—A unit of six enemy B-25 bomber planes attempted to attack Wojte Island in the Marshall Group on the night of February 13. Immediately intercepting them, the Garrison Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces shot down two of the raiders and repulsed all the others. No damage was sustained by our side.

13

Ambon Attackers Repulsed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, February 14.—A formation of 14 enemy large-sized planes attempted a night-raid on Ambon, Amboina Island, on February 7. Without visible results all the enemy invaders were repulsed by our Garrison Units stationed there, which suffered no damage.

N. Z. MINISTER ADMITS DIFFICULT PACIFIC WAR

Nash Envious of Japan's Control of Resources

Special

LISBON, February 12.—A greater difficulty in the anti-Axis Pacific operation was pointed out by New Zealand Finance Minister Walter Nash, who is now staying in London, according to a dispatch from the British capital.

"Anti-Axis forces still face a great task in the future", he declared. "If there is anyone who thinks that half of difficulty is already ended, he is only causing the hindrance of the war execution. For us, we still face the most difficult part of the war.

"To think that the war against Japan can be easily operated is too optimistic a view. The natural resources now accessible to Japan are really vast, and Japan is now controlling the important resources of oil, rubber and tin.

"New Zealand has a very small population and it cannot be expected that we send more troops than we are doing at present."

Alaskan Highway Finished

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—With regard to the completion of the building of military facilities concerning Alaskan area, the United States War Department announced yesterday that the construction of the Alaskan Highway as well as the development of oilfields in northwestern Canada have been recently completed, according to Washington reports.

In view of the present progress of the war, the engineering unit in northwestern Canada which was hitherto allowed to act of its own accord, is to be placed under the direct control of the army garrison forces in the northwestern sector, it was further revealed.

U.S. SADLY LACKING IN NATIONAL UNITY

Political Turmoil Is Rife As Parties Warm Up for Presidential Election

Special

LISBON, February 13.—"Today finds the United States far from unified ideologically and, instead, immersed in partisan politics," cabled Chungking's Central News Agency correspondent in New York, in commenting on the American observance of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln who is remembered for his fight to preserve the American union and thereby national unity, according to a dispatch received here.

Meanwhile, the New York Governor, Thomas Dewey, addressing the National Republican Club's annual Lincoln Day celebration, sharply attacked the Roosevelt administration, declaring that the administration "menaces the Constitution and attempts to establish an American autocracy."

The Chungking correspondent said that the reason for the strong partisan politics naturally is due to the fact that this is the election year when the Democratic and Republican parties are warming up for the November elections which will decide whether the Democrats will retain power or whether the Republicans will take over the administration.

However, even within the parties themselves, there is a lack of unity, the reporter claimed. Anti-Roosevelt Democrats, he said, are accusing Roosevelt of having inordinate ambition while old guard Republicans are trying to defeat Wendell Willkie.

The correspondent said that this national disunity on the American home front was reflected in the continued loggerhead between the administration and Congress, the latest example being the Congressional rejection of the Roosevelt-sponsored food subsidy bill which forms the cornerstone of the administration's anti-inflation policy.

Secret War Talks Of Britain, Turkey Ended by Impasse

(Continued From Page 1)

tion's papers maintained strict silence concerning the conference at Ankara, all Turkish journals yesterday carried stiff tirades against the comments expressed by the Times correspondent.

The Turkish papers in effect wrote that the observation of the Times correspondent that the Turkish Government is tending toward entry into the war as absolutely wide of its mark. The Turkish papers pointedly stressed that President Ismet Inonu is enjoying popularity among his people due entirely to his earnest endeavors to comply with the wishes of the people and remain outside the sphere of war.

Turkish Papers Critical

Irresponsible, the papers denounce, is the British claim that the Germans will not invade Turkish territory in the event of her entry in the war. They must be well aware of the considerable German force already concentrated in the Balkan Peninsula, the papers pointed out. The very fact that the British are pleading for Turkish entry is ample proof testifying to the fear that Britain herself is holding toward the German strength, the vernaculars added.

The Turkish papers further lamented that in spite of numerous British promises of supplies aid, the supplies actually reaching Turkey is absolutely insufficient. Instead of the British Government, Turkey herself should be given the right to voice the amount of supplies she considers necessary, the Turkish papers concluded.

In spite of the aggravations stirred, it is observed here that the Times article was merely a prelude to the new oppressive tactics that the British Government intends to bring upon Turkey. No doubt, further tenacious diplomatic oppressions will continue to flow from Britain.

Von Papen Sees Foreign Head

Domei

BERLIN, February 13.—German Ambassador Franz von Papen called on Turkish Foreign Minister Menemencioglu yesterday and held a long conference, according to Ankara reports.

Anti-Axis Failings Noted

Domei

LISBON, February 12.—The United States and Britain are still very far from attaining their desired objectives, pointed out the Ulus, Turkish newspaper published at Ankara, according to a dispatch from that city.

"Viewing the present war situation, it is seen that the United States and Britain are still very far from attaining their desired objectives," the Turkish paper said. "Anti-Axis forces are yet unable to occupy the islands in the Aegean Sea, and thus the safety of the Mediterranean has not yet been attained. Germany has not lost her influence in the Balkans, and the greater portion of Italy is still in German hands. Furthermore, the surrender of the Badoglio puppet regime has not only failed to affect the fighting spirit of Axis nations, but has also brought about the contrary effect of further strengthening the fighting will of the Axis forces. The superior position of Germany in Italy was primarily guaranteed. The German counter-offensive at Nettuno has endorsed it. The anti-Axis forces will most probably meet extreme difficulties before opening a second front."

2 YEARS AFTER SINGAPORE (II)

On the afternoon of February 12, 1942, the intrepid men of the Imperial Forces gulped down the half spoiled rice from their mess tins at the three-forked road of Bukit Timah and grimly made ready for the final charge into the city of Singapore. When the din and smoke of the ensuing battle cleared, the city streets had been reduced to a mass of debris and ashes. However, today, two years since that memorable day, the people of Bukit Timah, under the solicitous guidance of the Imperial Forces are pushing vigorously forward toward reconstruction and increased production in a firm determination to win the war. The reconstructed city of Bukit Timah now bustles with activity.

Soviets May Set Up New Polish Regime; London Is Confused

(Continued From Page 1)

was conspiring in anti-Soviet activities.

The article particularly pointed out that the incessant attempts of the Soviet leaders to come to a "realistic and reasonable arrangement" with the Polish regime in exile had been sabotaged by the latter, and concluded by declaring in the opinion of the Soviet Government there was no serious obstacle for a settlement in so far as the Polish people and the securing of the real Polish national interests were concerned.

Bullitt Makes Demand

Special

LISBON, February 13.—William Bullitt, ex-U.S. Ambassador to Moscow and Paris, sharply criticized the Soviet Union's policy toward the exiled Polish regime at London, according to a Washington dispatch.

In a radio address, Bullitt demanded that the Polish question must be solved by the anti-Axis. Clearly hinting at the Soviet Union, Bullitt declared that everything must be done to avoid having a government the sway of "any other Power" being forced upon the Polish people.

Nine Annamese Girls Set To Study Nippon Culture

Domei

HANOI, February 12.—In view of the wonderful progress made in the study of the Japanese language by the Annamese students, the Japanese Language Dissemination Association in northern French Indo-China has selected nine girls for further study.

These girls will be given special lectures in Japanese literature, tea ceremony, flower arrangement and other cultural phases characteristic of Japan. The lecturers will be Japanese women.

Round table discussions have also been held. In such a manner, friendly contacts are being established between the Japanese and Annamese women.

Special advanced lecture courses will also be started for ten Annamese male students in the near future.

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Interesting People

Repatriate Dentist Finds Kind Deeds Pay

A kind deed never goes unrewarded. Dr. Shinji Fujishiro, a dentist recently repatriated from the United States on the Teia Maru, found this out, when his friends in reciprocation of favors received, helped to establish Dr. Fujishiro in his homeland after a absence of more than 20 years. The story as given in the Asahi runs as follows:

Dr. Fujishiro, after graduating from the Japan Dental College left for the United States in 1919. He had decided to take up the study of straightening of the teeth, a phase of dentistry which had yet received but little attention.

He studied at the Harvard Dental College, one of the best schools of dentistry in America, for several years. As the result of his brilliant record, Harvard welcomed him as an instructor and for ten years Dr. Fujishiro devoted himself to the teaching job, filling an assistant professor's post in the end. Aside from his work at Harvard, Dr. Fujishiro had opened a dental office in Boston. His authoritative knowledge and superior skill soon won him the title of "Fujishiro of the teeth."

Then, the War of Greater East Asia broke out. Dr. Fujishiro was not taken into custody, probably due to the nature of his profession which demanded continuation of care for his patients. No one dared insult Dr. Fujishiro. Only once was he affronted with the abusive expression of a "Jap". Dr. Fujishiro pluckily took the insulter to task and the offender is said to have apologized in the end, saying, "You see, one of the family is fighting on the South Pacific front."

However, the authorities finally sent Dr. Fujishiro to an internment camp in Montana, in March of last year, and he returned to Japan on the exchange ship, Teia Maru. The only articles of importance brought home by him were his fencing set, used during internment, and a flute. All of his professional apparatuses had been left behind. He had left for America empty-handed and he returned empty-handed.

But friends who had once received kind treatment from Dr. Fujishiro, once they heard of his plight would not leave him stranded. Major-General Kenryo Sato, head of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Shinzo Koizumi, President of Keio University, and others have taken upon themselves the work of helping Dr. Fujishiro out. Greatly heartened by the encouragement and assistance of these people, Dr. Fujishiro has started life anew in a room, rented from a friend dentist and with all apparatuses borrowed. But the sincerity and assistance of true friends most probably gladdens Dr. Fujishiro's heart to a warm glow, to make him rejoice in being back in his homeland again.

Attack From China Seen Full of Snags

(Continued From Page 1)

in China—must be supported heavily by aggressive anti-Axis land and air offensive projected from the interior of China.

Stilwell, however, pointed out that armed forces in Chungking-controlled China are totally dependent on air transport and need immediate and continued increase in supplies. He said that the vital American air bases in Chungking territories cannot wait for the penetration of the Japanese blockade by land or sea and that a far greater tonnage total must be achieved in air transport.

Roosevelt Admits Difficulty

The difficulties facing the American troops fighting in New Guinea were admitted by President Roosevelt, according to a special Washington dispatch to the Mainichi via Lisbon, dated February 11, which quotes the U.S. President as having declared on the same day as follows:

"The battle in the area around Cape Gumbi is marked by very hard fighting. The struggle in that area is extremely fierce."

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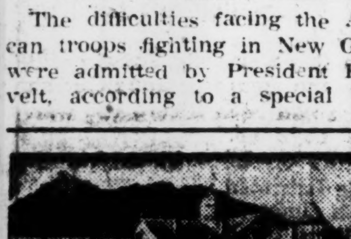

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Eager to Collaborate With Newly Founded Asia Press Association

Eager to join hands with the newspapermen in this part of the world in their efforts to contribute toward the establishment of a new order based on righteousness and justice, the European Union of National Journalists Associations has approached the Greater East Asia Press Association with a plan to establish close collaboration among the two bodies, the Mainichi learns from its Berlin Correspondent Kato under the date of February 8. The dispatch follows:

"Great interest was aroused in wide circles by the establishment of the Greater East Asia Press Association which was organized on the occasion of the historic General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers which convened in Tokyo during November of last year.

"The Union of National Journalists Associations of Europe (Union der Nationalen Journalisten-Verbaende) has been considering that its organization should maintain close collaboration with the Greater East Asia Press Association not only during the wartime, but also after the present war. This collaboration should be brought about for the fulfilment of the new mission of newspapermen on both sides from their common viewpoint of assisting in the establishment of a new world order.

"With this aim in view, the European Union of National Journalists Associations has informally approached the group of Japanese newspapermen in Berlin with the desire of concluding an agreement for collaboration among the two organizations. This demand is shortly to be conveyed to the Greater East Asia Press Association through the good offices of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin.

"For the purpose of giving some concrete form to the collaboration of the two press associations in Europe and Greater East Asia, preliminary deliberations are to be opened soon."

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Press Comments

(Continued From Page 4)

scheme for the obliteration of Japan and the re-invasion of East Asia.

As the daily war reports show, the Imperial officers and men have been showing the direction in which the people of this country should advance. The people have absolute confidence in the fighting men, and the Government must win such absolute confidence from the people. When the structure of cooperation between the Government and people is rendered perfect, the efficacy of the totality power of the people will double or treble. For this purpose, too, the arrogant and outrageous design of the enemy to obliterate this country from the face of the earth must be fully recognized. Unless we get rid of this arch-enemy, we cannot hope to keep the security of the Imperial Land intact. The Government officials and people of Japan must always bear in mind the fact that to win the war through we must propel the War of Greater East Asia with our might and main.

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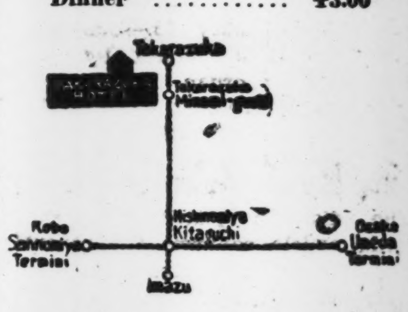

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